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Occasional Papers of the Delaware Museum of Natural History

Number 16

**DECEMBER** 30, 1975

# A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM HARPER PEASE, MALACOLOGIST OF POLYNESIA

E. Alison Kay

William J. Clerch

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PART I

# A BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM HARPER PEASE

by E. Alison Kay\*

William Harper Pease is almost a unique figure among those nineteenth-century conchologists who dealt with the Mollusca of the Pacific Ocean. His prolific writings were based largely on a fauna much of which he himself collected and studied for 20 years. Although he is recognized by name for his tangible contribution to natural history—the description of some 500 species—a full appreciation of Pease's contribution to the knowledge of Pacific Mollusca has never been acknowledged.

Except for brief obituary notices, there are no accounts of Pease's life. The account presented in this paper has been constructed from a variety of sources: the extensive correspondence between Pease and a

<sup>\*</sup>General Science Department University of Hawaii

fellow naturalist, Andrew Garrett (now in the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum); letters written by Pease (now in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and in the British Museum [Natural History], London); Pease's manuscripts and catalogues in the Bishop Museum; records in the Bureau of Conveyances and in the Archives of the State of Hawaii; records in the New York Academy of Sciences, New York; and notes accompanying the Pease collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

To the many who have contributed items of relevant information for this account, I am extremely grateful. For their help and patience, I would especially like to thank the following: Miss Agnes Conrad, State Archivist of Hawaii; Mrs. Eunice Thomas Miner, Secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences, New York; Mrs. Venia Phillips, Librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Titcomb, Librarian of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu; and Professor Ruth D. Turner, Harvard University.

Sources for the many quotations from manuscripts and letters are cited in the usual manner. The following abbreviations are used: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, ANSP; the Archives of the State of Hawaii, HSA; the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, BPBM; the Kauai Historical Society records, KHS; the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, MCZ; the Pease-Garrett letters, P-G (except where there was more than one letter in a month, these are dated by month only); and the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, RHAS.

# The Early Years

William Harper Pease was born in Brooklyn, New York, in January 1824. Nothing is known of his parents or his boyhood. The first record we have of him is in the membership book of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York (now the New York Academy of Sciences), where it is noted that Pease was proposed for membership on November 8, 1841; his signature in the membership book is dated December 2, 1841. Pease was proposed for membership by C. M. Wheatley; the nominating committee of the society that approved his application included two names well known in conchology, John C. Jay and William C. Redfield. Pease maintained his membership in the Lyceum until his death in 1871, but apparently he was never an active member since his name appears neither in the lists of those attending meetings nor in the lists of committees.

In February 1848, Pease was traveling in Mexico with the army of General Scott and wrote to Dr. T. B. Wilson of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia from Jalafal, Mexico: "Our quarters changed to

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this city in December. . . . we are settled down . . . to remain I think until the close of the War" (Pease-Wilson, ANSP). His assignment remains a matter of conjecture since his activities seem to have centered on collecting plants and animals for the Academy. He made extensive collections while accompanying scouting parties and also with the help of a young Spaniard "who had some taste for natural history" (Pease-Wilson, ANSP). The results of his activities were summarized by the ornithologist Cassin in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*: Pease "made very interesting collections of birds, insects, and other productions of the country . . ." (Cassin, 1848). Pease's own observations "in this most delicious and agreeable climate" (Pease letter, ANSP) were recorded in his first published paper, "Observations on the Geology and Natural History of Mexico," which appeared in the *Proceedings of the California Academy of Science* (Pease, 1848).

There is a gap of almost two years before there is another record of Pease. On December 11, 1849, he arrived in Honolulu, capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom, on the brig *Planet* from San Francisco. Although the *Planet* had sailed from Boston in April of that year, Pease was not listed among the passengers and must be presumed to have embarked in San Francisco. His arrival in Honolulu was without fanfare, for his name was merely listed in a contemporary newspaper among those of other arriving passengers.

In Honolulu, Pease evidently quickly determined to make the Islands his permanent residence, for on February 11, 1850, he applied to become a citizen of the Hawaiian Kingdom,<sup>1</sup> and two days later he became a property owner by purchasing 125 acres of land on the island of Kauai (Goodale-Pease letter, HSA). Pease's professional training was that of a surveyor (Pac. Comm. Adv., 1872), and in October 1850 he was appointed Local Agent of the Government, "for the purpose of surveying and reporting upon the quantity, quality, etc. of the government land on the island of Kauai" (Privy Council Records, October 1850, HSA). By the end of November he was resident on that island, actively engaged in his new duties. A series of communications between Pease and various government officials in Honolulu between October 1850 and September 1853 reports his activities as government surveyor and indicates his concern over the sale and utilization of land.<sup>2</sup> That Pease was something less than

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Citizenship in the Hawaiian Kingdom was prerequisite to holding public office (Kent, 1965).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pease, in November 1851, suggested to the Minister of the Interior that both the *konohiki* and *kapu* systems be abolished and recommended that the remaining lands be divided among natives and early white residents married to natives (Pease-Minister of Interior letter, HSA).

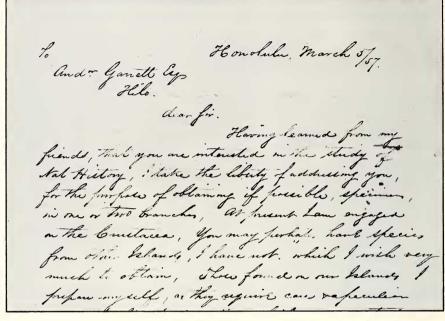
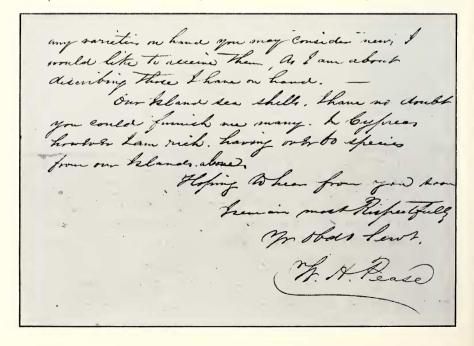


Figure 1: Two samples of Pease's handwriting taken from an 1857 letter written to his conchological friend, Andrew Garrett (1823-1887). Pease was then 23 years old. (Courtesy of the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.)



a success as a land surveyor was indicated by two early Kauai residents. The Reverend J. M. Lydgate (KHS) noted that "the original Pease survey was so imperfect or incorrect that it left out a thousand acres or so . . .," and Mrs. William Henry Rice commented that "guesswork figured largely in his estimates of land" (KHS). In a similar vein, but somewhat later, M. D. Monsarrat, writing to S. B. Dole, noted that Pease, who had made a survey on Molokai, "guessed at the distances mauka<sup>3</sup> and made very poor ones at that" (Monsarrat-Dole, HSA). A modern surveyor who has worked with the Pease data over a long period and who generally corroborates the foregoing evaluations of Pease's surveys states, however, that there are certain of Pease's surveys that suggest he did a remarkably good job, considering the limitations under which he was working (J. C. Mann, personal communication).

In January 1853, Pease assumed additional duties as Official Inspector for Horses on Kauai. He was also engaged in a number of other activities, principally involving the exchange of land and goods. John Cook (1927) and E. M. Damon (1931) note that he was one of the early sugar planters on the island, grinding his cane at Lihue mill. Cook, an English carpenter on Kauai, worked for Pease as a carpenter during Pease's cane-planting days; in his reminiscences he recalled that Pease would often be away from his land for long periods of time, leaving his carpenters and "boys" to shift for themselves (Cook, 1927). A tract of land that Pease sold in 1854 to Mr. Widemann, another of Kauai's early sugar planters, later became a portion of one of that island's largest sugar plantations, the present Grove Farm Sugar Company (Damon, 1931). In the Bureau of Conveyances of the State of Hawaii there are numerous records of transactions involving both land and goods between Pease and prominent residents, such as J. F. B. Marshall, one of the owners of Lihue Plantation on Kauai in its formative days, and Charles Reed Bishop, founder of the First National Bank of Hawaii and husband of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Returning to Honolulu about 1856, Pease continued his association with the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, becoming Commissioner for Water Rights and Rights of Way as well as Assessor of the City of Honolulu (Pac. Comm. Adv., 1871). He applied for the position of Postmaster in 1861, but was denied the request (Pease-Kalakaua, HSA). In Honolulu, Pease was in close contact with many business and government leaders, engaging in land and property transactions with them. Prominent among his friends was Levi Haalelea, Chamberlain to the Court. The friendship apparently began about 1856; and Pease eventually not only held power of attorney for Haalelea for several years, but kept his office,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Mauka is the Hawaiian word for "inland," or "towards the mountains."

library, and shell collections at Haalelea's residence opposite the Palace (P-G, June 1862). In 1865 when Haalelea died, Pease moved his library into a small structure he built adjoining his own house at 25 Liliha Street (P-G, March 1865).

Surveying, tax collecting, and buying and selling land and goods were but the means to an end; Pease's engrossing interest was in natural history, especially the shells of the Pacific: "That is all I think or care about" (P-G, March 1865). Isolated though he was on a small island in the Pacific, between 1857 and 1871 William Harper Pease was to publish 59 papers describing 500 species of Pacific mollusks, build a collection of shells numbering over 4000 species, amass a conchological library estimated to be worth more than \$3000 in 1872 (Garrett, 1872), and disseminate specimens throughout the world. Pease wrote to his fellow naturalist in the Pacific, Andrew Garrett, "I am now in correspondence with every prominent conchologist and collector throughout the world" (P-G, March 1871).

#### Naturalists in the Hawaiian Islands

There were a number of students of natural history in the Hawaiian Islands in the first half of the nineteenth century. On the island of Kauai the Reverend Edward Johnson, an early missionary, had long been sending collections of shells to the east coast of the United States (Jesse Wedgewood Mighels received most, if not all, of his type specimens of Hawaiian shells from Johnson [Cooke, BPBM; Johnson, 1949]).4 The young John T. Gulick was climbing the mountains and exploring the valleys of Kauai, Oahu, and Molokai in search of Achatinella during his schooldays in the 1840's (Gulick, 1932). In Honolulu, Dr. Wesley Newcomb assembled a large collection of shells during his residence in the Islands between 1850 and 1855, a collection on which he was to base his extensive publications on Achatinella and other Hawaiian mollusks. William Hillebrand (whose wife was Newcomb's daughter) was building a comprehensive collection of Hawaiian plants that was to make him the acknowledged master of the Hawaiian flora; and Dominique Frick, the French consular agent, was interested not only in shells but also in plants and their possible commercial products (he referred to himself as a "consulting and manufacturing chemist" [RHAS, 1856]). On the island of Hawaii, Andrew Garrett was pursuing his interest in natural history, collecting plants and animals for Newcomb, Louis Agassiz, and John G. Anthony (Spoehr, 1962).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Mighels collection was destroyed by fire in 1854 at the Portland Museum (Maine).

Johnson, Newcomb, Hillebrand, and Frick were, with Pease, charter members of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, an institution founded in 1850 for "the promotion and improvement of agricultural operations and products in these Islands" (RHAS, 1850). At the first meeting of the Society in 1850, essays were read by Johnson and Pease, who formed a committee of two representing the island of Kauai (Pease having traveled from Kauai to Honolulu for the meetings). The Pease essay was entitled "The Value of Science Applied to Agriculture." In 1852 Pease chaired the standing Committee on Analysis of Soils and reported on the geological history of the islands and types of soil (Pease, 1852). In 1853 he sat with Newcomb and Hillebrand on the Committee on Seasons (RHAS, 1853), and in 1855 he served under Frick on the committee studying indigo (RHAS, 1855).

All five men found companionship beyond the Society in their common interest in natural history. Johnson and Pease were both interested in the shells of Kauai, where they had collected extensively. In September 1858, Pease attempted to purchase the Johnson collection (P-G, September 7, 1858), but apparently nothing came of his proposal. Two years later relations between the two men became strained when Pease felt he was ignored in discussions concerning the establishment of a professorship of natural history at Punahou School: "Johnson on Kauai will furnish me nothing, reserving anything he may suppose to be new for their Professor" (P-G, September 1860). Newcomb described Pease as "one of our young and vigorous students (Newcomb, 1869).<sup>5</sup> Although Pease was on Kauai during Newcomb's residence in Honolulu between 1850 and 1855, when Newcomb returned to visit the Islands in 1868, Pease wrote that he "worked with me in my collection, two weeks or more" (P-G, April 1869). Frick also discussed and exchanged shells with Pease on various occasions (P-G, September 22, 1857; November 1858). When the French consul resigned, Pease noted that his departure would "deprive science of his valuable services to our Islands" (P-G, November 1858) and bade the Frenchman a heartfelt "God speed him" (P-G, December 1858). Hillebrand's residence was next to that of Haalelea, so it was only natural that Pease should write of having "a look at Hillebrand's shells" (P-G, February 1859). Hillebrand also stimulated Pease's interest in the introduction of various plants from other regions of the Pacific, writing out a list for Pease of "those most desirable" (P-G, May 1861); and he proposed that Pease join him on a collecting trip to Ascension Island (= Ponape, Caroline Islands) (P-G, September 1862).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Of Newcomb, Pease wrote, "He is a restless spirit, not knowing where he will be found from year to year" (P-G, February 1859).

Although Gulick was later to acknowledge Pease as one of the founders of the "system of Achatinellidae" (Gulick, 1932), there are no direct records of a friendship between Gulick and Pease. There are records, however, indicating that Pease had a number of contacts with the Gulick family. In 1859 Pease received a package of shells that Gulick's father had collected on Ascension Island (Ponape), and two years later Pease served on the jury deciding old Dr. Gulick's fate in an incident involving whalers (P-G, January 1861). It is of perhaps more than passing interest that in 1861-1862 Pease mortgaged his library of 1000 books to J. T. Gulick's brother, O. H. Gulick, for \$300.

In Andrew Garrett, Pease found his confidant and companion in natural history. Garrett, like Pease, had arrived in the Hawaiian Islands in the early 1850's and, like Pease, was a self-taught naturalist. Introducing himself in a letter from Honolulu in March 1857 to Garrett, who was then in Hilo, Pease wrote of "having learned from my friends that you are interested in the study of Nat History" (P-G, March 1857). Pease suggested that he would be willing to take "what duplicates you may be willing to dispose of, either in exchange or purchase" (P-G, March 1857). The suggestion evidently appealed to Garrett, who, by return mail, sent two packages of shells and corals, the first of hundreds of specimens which he was to send Pease during the next 15 years.

An agreement between the two men was apparently reached the following month when Pease wrote Garrett, "I would enter into an agreement with you to pay a certain price for every new species you may find, I to have the liberty of describing it." A close friendship between the two men soon developed, Pease entreating Garrett to "make up your mind to come down here [Honolulu] to live. It should cost you nothing & I would have some one to assist me" (P-G, September 22, 1857). A week later he wrote again: "I am in hopes to make you an offer sufficiently liberal to induce you to come down here & assist me in my studies, having a great deal of material on hand & not time to work it up" (P-G, September 29, 1857).

Within a year Garrett apparently acceded to Pease's requests and left Hawaii for Kauai where he collected for Pease, concentrating on the land shells in the valleys around Hanalei (P-G, August 1858; September 1858). In Honolulu, Pease acted as Garrett's agent, sending him supplies and mail (P-G, September 1858). But Garrett was too much of a traveler to remain content in the Hawaiian Islands. In 1859 he left Honolulu on the Morning Star for Micronesia, returning in January 1860. Garrett sailed again in May 1861 for Tahiti, remaining away for three years. Briefly visiting the Islands in 1864, he left again for the South Pacific, this time to remain away until his death in 1888. Garrett's trips were in part, at least, sponsored by Pease, who continued to act as Garrett's agent in

Honolulu while Garrett assiduously sent not only specimens to Pease for description, but also drawings of shells and nudibranchs for inclusion in the numerous papers Pease was writing. In March 1871 Pease proposed to purchase Garrett's shell collection, but the transaction was never completed because Pease died in June of that year (P-G, March 4, 1871; March 10, 1871).

Distressed by Garrett's absences from the Hawaiian Islands, Pease wrote of his loneliness: "Come home. Come home. . . . I dream of you often & have often been at work with you in looking over the collection, without your knowledge, & strange & odd shells have I seen" (P-G, September 1862); "Honolulu since you left, has been a lonesome place for me. Not a day passed, however without my dreaming over your fortune and success" (P-G, January 1864). Turning to his collections, his library, and his correspondence, Pease immersed himself in his work, publishing in the next seven years the bulk of his studies on Pacific mollusks.

#### The Pease Collection

The focal point of Pease's activities was that of amassing a collection of mollusks on which he could base his studies. The extent of his Hawaiian shell collection in 1857 is recorded in the first Pease-Garrett letter: "In land shells particularly Achatinella, my collection is complete have all described species & about 20 undescribed, distinct species, not such as have been described by Pfeiffer & Newcomb" (P-G, March 1857). His marine shell collection at that date must also have been fairly extensive; for in his second letter, he commented on the shells Garrett had sent him, writing that "with the exception of Cypraea scurra . . . they were all duplicates of my collection" (P-G, April 1857).

Pease's collection of Hawaiian mollusks was built largely by his own efforts, his business duties making it possible for him to collect on all the Islands. In September 1857, remarking that he had been detained on Kauai for two months longer than he had anticipated, he "spent [his] leisure in collecting shells & found a few new ones. One was an Oliva [Oliva sandwicensis Pease, 1861], of which I found one alive & one dead specimen"; in November 1858, he wrote of spending "a day in the mountains, where I found one new species of Spiraxis, one of Helix & two of Omalomyx"; and in March 1871, he "dredged outside of Honolulu harbor & got several new species" (P-G, March 10, 1871). The collection was put together with care: "I do not put a single specimen in my collection unless perfect. I will try & make you a visit shortly and bring you a lot of Hawaiian shells, that are perfect & beautiful, much superior to any you have seen" (P-G, March 25, 1858).

But the Pease collection was not built solely from his own and Garrett's collecting activities: "When a Captain or amateur collectors

happen to find an extra fine specimen, I obtained it, cost what may" (P-G, April 1858). Through the years his contacts with collectors gradually stretched across the Pacific: "The Bishop here has written down for me to a priest there [Gambier Islands] to make as thorough a collection as possible for me. I may also mention, that I have at last found a person to collect for me at the Marquesas. He promises me to do it thoroughly. . . . I have now two correspondents there [the Fijis], one has been on an expedition to New Hebrides, Solomons, and N. E. Australia. . . . He is sending to me all the specimens, both land and marine. . . . They [a New London merchant named Williams and 'a semi cousin of mine by the name of Capt. Ben Pease'] [have] opened up the northern part of the Ralick Islands. . . Instructions have been given to all their traders, to collect shells & I have the pick when they arrive" (P-G, February 1868). In April 1871, he wrote of having "had sent to [him] lately two large collections, one of which comprised the Papuan species" (P-G, April 1871).

The extent of his collection is also recorded: In 1868 he wrote, "I have also a complete Catalogue of Marine Gasteropodae in my Coll. They number about 3500. In so far as Polynesia is concerned, it is the largest in the world" (P-G, February 1868). Later the same year he noted, "My descriptions of new species numbers over 500, which places me as authority on Polynesian forms & of which my collection is no doubt the largest in the world" (P-G, October 1868). In 1870 Pease again recorded the size of his collection: "My marine Gasteropodae number about 4000 species. The Mediterranean, Australian, & East Indian fauna are very fully represented" (P-G, March 10, 1870).

# The Pease Library

The wealth of material passing into Pease's hands presented difficulties, for there was little in the way of reference material in the Hawaiian Islands in the 1850's. He wrote somewhat dejectedly in 1857, "I am sorry to say that I can be of no assistance . . . in furnishing names of shells. I am expecting, however shortly, Reeve's work on the Cypraeas" (P-G, April 1857). Three years later, however, he wrote to Garrett, "It would do your heart good to look over my library" (P-G, January 1861). In 1868 he stated with even more pride, "My library has increased in Monographs, & current works, having nearly all works there is any occasion to refer to" (P-G, October 1868). And indeed it had, for Pease's library, now incorporated into that of the Bishop Museum, included not only such standard works as Reeve's Conchologia Iconica, Sowerby's Thesaurus Conchyliorum, Philippi's Abbildungen, and Kiener's Conographie des Coquilles Vivantes, but also such rarities as the works of D'Argenville, Buonanni, Knorr, D'Avila, Favanne, and Seba.

## Correspondence and Exchange

Pease was interested in more than just amassing a collection of mollusks: He wanted to interpret them, and to these studies he devoted "all the means at [his] disposal, every cent [he could] obtain, . . . on original researches and collections" (Pease-Nolan, ANSP). Through correspondence and exchange he became involved in numerous transactions with dealers and collectors throughout the world, a fact verified by a letter to Garrett in 1869: "I have posted myself up as to the names & addresses of all collectors throughout the world, & almost venture to say that no person living has more information than I have, regarding them" (P-G, October 1868).

An early correspondent was Philip Pearsall Carpenter (1819-1877), then resident in England, who was engaged by Pease to act as his agent. Carpenter received several parcels of shells from Pease in the 1850's, named specimens, sold various lots, and sponsored the publication of Pease's descriptions in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. In the 1860's the association with Carpenter came to an end with bitter recriminations from both parties flung by letters across two oceans and a continent. Pease recorded the end of the friendship with terse comments to Garrett: "It is fortunate that I am clear of him" (P-G, January 1864); "I think he has treated me cruelly" (P-G, May 1866).

By 1858 Pease was in communication with other English dealers and collectors. He recorded a number of transactions with Robert Damon, the well known Weymouth dealer (P-G, September 1858; November 1858), and he wrote to Garrett of receiving parcels and letters from Sylvanus Hanley (P-G, June 1860) and Henry Adams (P-G, February 1868). From the latter he received "fifty or more of his Japanese shells" (P-G, February 1868). Another of Pease's English correspondents was J. E. Gray, then Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum (Natural History), to whom he sent not only cowries that Gray described (Gray, 1858), but also specimens of bats (Gray, 1862a) and planarians (Gray, 1860).

Chief of Pease's English correspondents was Hugh Cuming (1791-1865), the Englishman whose prolific collections form the basis for much of nineteenth-century conchology. Pease first communicated with Cuming in 1859, sending specimens that were incorporated into the Cuming collection in London. Cuming was by that time an old man, and Pease's comments to Garrett reflect both Cuming's decline and the status of conchology in England.

April 1861: "I have rec'd . . . a letter from Mr. Cuming, in which he excuses himself from not having written a long time for reason of sickness. I fear from the tenor of his letter, that the old gentleman is near his end."

June 1862: "I have not heard from Mr. Cuming since you left. I fear the old man is beyond doing anything."

September 1862: "Nothing as yet from Cuming, though I learn from other parties that he is at work on a box for me. His memory is becoming poor & he is failing, not able to work much in his collection."

January 1864: "In regards to Cumings [sic] I learn that his infirmities are increasing on him & that almost all are excluded from his collections, by reason of quarrelling with them. In fact he has become like a dog in the manger, his own work cannot be depended on & he is not willing to allow others to work."

May 1866: "Death has made sad havoc among conchologists the past year. Cumings [sic], Reeve, Woodward, & Denison in London, Bernardi at Paris, all died within a few months of each other. . . . Cumings collection has been bequeathed to the British Museum in case Parliament will make a grant to meet his wishes. For the present it is locked up. Adams is his conchological executor. . . . I learn . . . that the 'Con Iconica' will be united to 'Thes Con' & carried on by Sowerby, But little will be done in Conchology at London & nothing scarcely has been done the past two years."

With the passing years Pease's correspondents were to be found in all parts of the world. His German correspondents included Graeffe (P-G, February 1868); Dunker, who "furnished me a number of his types" (P-G, February 1868); and Semper, who sent "a set of the land shells of the Pelew Islands [Palau Islands]" (P-G, March 10, 1871). Among Pease's French correspondents were Deshayes, from whom he had "a series of his types named by him" (P-G, March 10, 1871), and Crosse, who received and translated Pease's papers for the Journal de Conchyliologie (Crosse, 1871). Pease was also in correspondence with Cox (P-G, October 1868) and Brazier in Australia. It was Brazier who wrote "to give honour to whom honour is due as I had every respect for the late William Harper Pease as a jolly good fellow" (Brazier, 1889). American correspondents included Isaac Lea (Pease-Lea, ANSP); G. W. Tryon, Jr. (Pease-Tryon, ANSP); Thomas Bland (Pease-Bland, ANSP); and R. E. C. Stearns, who "sent me a number of the small species I wanted" [from the West Coast of the U.S.] (P-G, February 1868).

The activities and interests of conchologists throughout the world are recorded in the Pease-Garrett letters:

June 1862: "The French are describing many new species from New Caledonia. Gould is not through yet with the Rogers [sic] Expedn.<sup>6</sup> I notice Dohrn has described a number of species from Tahiti."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The "Rogers" Expedition was the North Pacific Exploring Expedition under the command of Captain Ringgold and later Captain Rodgers (Johnson, 1964).

February 1868: "Little is doing in London as to Conchology. Crosse at Paris is publishing species from Cochin China & other French colonies, Those from New Caledonia are about running out. Montrouzier I hear has returned to Europe. A complete catalogue of Medit marine species has been published. In the U.S. they are more active. A conchological section has been formed in the Academy at Philad & Tryon has turned over his Coll & library to it. Their Colln now comprises over 20,000 species. I am about the only one however, publishing much in their Journal on Tropical forms. They have commenced publishing in cheap form, monographs of all genera of shells without figures, to be completed in five years. . . . In California, the Academy appears to be going ahead. They are increasing in numbers, though they do but little in Conchology. The principal one is Stearns, he has been collecting on the Coast. . . . Dr. Newcomb is doing more than formerly in marine species."

October 1868: "I hear that Cumings collection is being mounted in the British Museum by Mrs. Gray & will be ruined. Since Reeve & Cumings death, but little has been

done, in England, in Conchology."

April 1870: "In Paris, they continue to describe land and marine shells from New Caledonia. The Italian magazine is devoted to the Medit. species & the land shells of Southern Europe. The Spaniards are also waking up; they have a scientific expedition examining So. America from the Pacific to the

Atlantic over the Andes, through Peru & Chile."

March 10, 1871: "Collecting is going on extensively all over the Tropics. . . . The gentlemen connected with the Geological Survey of India are collecting extensively at Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles & Andaman Islands & also along the Indian coast. They commenced their descriptions with Adams in London, but last year they broke off & are publishing in Calcutta. I have the preference of their new species, for the reason that they are finding a number of our small marine species there. . . . There has been published also an exhaustive work in two vols on the Mediterranean & one also on the Red Sea."

Numerous catalogues and references indicate that the specimens Pease collected in the Hawaiian Islands and obtained from other islands in the Pacific were spread throughout the world (Paetel, 1873, 1887; Rigacci and Rigacci, 1874). He also sent at least two rather extensive collections to Europe: In 1867 a collection was sent on loan to the Paris Exhibition, sponsored by the Paris Geographical Society (Martin, HSA); a second collection, sent to Germany by Frick in 1871, was described by Martens and Langkavel in the *Donum Bismarckianum* (Martens and Langkavel, 1871).

#### Other Interests in Natural History

Pease's correspondents not only kept him abreast of the times in conchology but also stimulated his wider interests in natural history. The Pease-Garrett letters again demonstrate that, despite his physical isolation from centers of academic activity, Pease was acutely aware of developments and activities in all of the natural sciences, albeit his opinions were somewhat other than they might have been had he been in one of the centers.

Of Darwin, Pease wrote the following to Garrett: "Darwin's ideas on the origin of species, appears to be absorbing all the attention. . . . Agassiz . . . comes down strong on Darwin. In fact so near as I can learn, Darwin has but few backers" (P-G, September 1860).

Of Louis Agassiz, one of America's foremost naturalists of the nineteenth century and founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Pease was patently disapproving. In March 1865 he wrote that "two young men, pupils of Agassiz have arrived here sent out for the purpose of examining the Nat History of the Sandwich Islands. . . . So far their collections have been mostly on Botany & insects -only a few shells. They will not interfere with me much." In 1866 he commented that "Agassiz has been in Brazil for some time. . . . I learn from Boston, that his great school, is about used up. Funds have failed, students left & only two or three paid assistants at work. . . . Like all of his great works, it will fail & he will never carry it out. The building is a grave for the immense collections made" (P-G, January 1866). Two years later Pease wrote, "Agassiz is on his way to California. I hear that his income is reduced quite low, & that his great school is nearly dispersed. He never completes anything. Even his Brazilian collection will never be studied out" (P-G, October 1868). It is ironic that only four years were to elapse before Agassiz himself directed a portion of the Pease collection be purchased for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, following Pease's death.

Apart from his study of mollusks, Pease's own work in natural history was limited. His first published paper, which was on the geology and natural history of Mexico (Pease, 1848), and the essays on science and geology, which he read at the meetings of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society (Pease, 1850, 1852) have already been mentioned. In his first letter to Garrett he wrote of being "at present engaged on Crustacea" (P-G, March 1857), and in April of the same year he gave Garrett extensive instructions for cleaning corals but noted, "I cannot pay much attention to them at present" (P-G, April 1857). In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, there are several references by Gray to specimens of birds, bats, and polyclads sent him by Pease

(Gray, 1858, 1860, 1862a, 1862b), and Pease wrote of sending Gray some fish that Garrett had collected (P-G, January 1861). His interest in plants was encouraged by Hillebrand, and there are numerous instructions to Garrett to collect seeds and cuttings of plants on islands in the Central Pacific. His interest in geology is reflected in a brief note in the *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences* titled "On the Existence of an Atoll Near the West Coast of America and Proof of Its Elevation" (Pease, 1868). Two articles dealing with bibliographic references to the Hawaiian Islands indicate his concern for the history of natural history (Pease, 1862a, 1862b).

#### Molluscan Studies

Pease's collection of shells, the comparative material he received by exchange, the library he accumulated over the years, and the correspondence he carried on formed the basis for his molluscan studies, the tangible results of which are the species he described between 1860 and 1872. His first publications in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* were somewhat sketchy, consisting merely of brief descriptions of shells without either dimensions or figures. With experience his descriptions became more complete; in all, 20 papers appeared in the *Proceedings* through 1865, when he broke off with "the London people" because of his argument with Carpenter (P-G, May 1866). After 1865 his papers appeared in the *American Journal of Conchology* and the *Journal de Conchyliologie* in Paris, but he returned again to the Zoological Society of London for publication between 1869 and 1871, sending the Londoners his descriptions of marine shells and the Paris conchologists his descriptions of land shells (P-G, April 1870).

In 1866 Pease entreated Garrett to return to Honolulu "that we may enjoy the fruits of our labors" (P-G, January 1866). The fruits were to be of a much broader and more speculative nature than his published works would indicate. In 1861 he had discussed with Garrett "A Catalogue of Pacific Shells on a Large Scale," for which he sent to the West Coast for a specially ruled book (P-G, April 1861). In 1868 he talked of "'A Monograph of the Pleurotomidae,' of which I find over 700 species have been described" (P-G, October 1868), and of "writing out the Marine Gasteropodae of the Sandwich Islands, which I propose to publish as soon as fifty subscribers are obtained at \$20 each. . . . It will be introduced by a general essay on Polynesia in general" (P-G, October 1868). The French conchologists Crosse and Fischer stated that Pease had planned "deux grands ouvrages, I'un sur la Faune Malacologique de la Polynesie, et l'autre sur les Mollusques Terrestrial et Fluviatiles des iles Hawaii" (Crosse and Fischer, 1873). The only evidence for these works lies in the

"ruled notebook" and two other manuscript volumes now in the Bishop Museum, in which are lists of species, localities, notes on synonymy, and fragments of essays.

What would perhaps have been Pease's greatest contribution to the study of the Mollusca of the Pacific is reported in a brief, almost forgotten paragraph in the Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1864. The article, "On the Principal Divisions of the Pacific Fauna" is a résumé of a five-page essay sent by Pease to P. P. Carpenter, who noted on the essay, "I read this at the Newcastle meetings" (Pease ms, BPBM). The article summarizes the geology of the Pacific basin and the distribution of both land and marine species; it proposes that the Pacific be divided into different provinces for land and marine species and suggests that the distribution of land and marine forms is based on different principles. The essay goes into the observations and theories in detail. Article and essay are provocative and perspicacious introductions to the now-recognized principles of zoogeography of the Pacific—principles that emerged through the work of others in the 1890's.

The dreams failed to materialize; Garrett was too busy and too engrossed in his work to return to Honolulu; Pease was in failing health. A glimmer of recognition of his achievements and competence came in 1871 when the American Minister to the Hawaiian Kingdom asked if Pease would accompany the American Surveying Expedition to the West (P-G, March 1871). But the invitation came too late. Hillebrand had diagnosed a "bronchial affection" (P-G, March 1871), and the end came in June 1871, when Pease died at his home in Honolulu.

# Personal Life and Family

The Pease-Garrett letters mirror in copperplate hand not only Pease's scientific interests but also his concern for and knowledge of politics and economics, his sense of humor, and his family life.

Pease apparently broke his ties with the United States completely when he became a resident of the Hawaiian Islands in 1850, commenting to Garrett, "Your hold on home is being fast loosened and broken off, the same as mine. My interest there is entirely gone" (P-G, March 1865). Nevertheless, he retained a deep concern for affairs in the United States and kept up with those in other parts of the world, reporting faithfully to the traveling Garrett, who did not have such ready access to news.

Pease seemed to be much preoccupied by the Civil War, describing his feelings to Garrett on several occasions:

January 1861: "Affairs at home look gloomy, though it is the opinion of those best informed that a compromise will eventually settle the trouble & no dissolution or permanent one will take place. But the distress arising from the present state of affairs there, is really painful."

September 1862: "You will see by the papers, blood is flowing freely in the U.S. No one dares predict the end, but it is not yet & in my humble opinion it is a long way off."

January 1864: "The news from the U.S. is favorable to the North though it is slow & tedious war. It is generally supposed that Lincoln will be the next President. The whole North is Abolition and Slavery is doomed."

Of European affairs Pease commented, "It looks war-like in Europe. We have read the speech of Napoleon [Napoleon III] at the opening of the French Parliament and it is bold, saucy and full of war. He says that the great treaty of 1815 is broken and he shall not regard it as binding any more" (P-G, January 1864).

Honolulu's economic and political fortunes during the 1860's were also reported to Garrett:

January 1861: "Great changes have taken place. . . . Honolulu is down flat, one half the whalers have gone home & none are coming out, consequently a number of our merchants are leaving for California & home. Those that remain, are connecting themselves more or less with agriculture, sugar growing, etc. etc. It will require several years to bring back the business to us. But when we do begin to advance, it will be on a solid basis."

June 1862: "Quite a revolution has taken place on our Islands the past year in consequence of the falling off, of the whaling fleet. Every body is going into agricultural business, either sugar or rice. There are now seven sugar plantations in the Hilo District, one in Honolulu, and one in Lahaina."

September 1862: "Changes are taking place, every one busy at some branch of agriculture. Rice is now being grown to a large extent particularly about Honolulu. The last vessel to the coast took over more than 100 tons. The young prince [Prince Albert, son of Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma] is very sick & cannot live, he may die before the vessel sails."

January 1864: "Great changes. . . . The King [Kamehameha IV] died very suddenly & Prince Lot is now King.

Goodale resigned his office & is going to America."

October 1868: "Everything moves on in the same old, quiet, slow pace, but little or no change. We have now regular steam communication with San Francisco, every three weeks; the sailing vessels are consequently run off with the exception of two."

Serious in most of his writing, Pease's sense of humor glimmered through his reports to Garrett: "Wishing you all success & gallons of oil & bags of coffee, not forgetting the boxes of shells" (P-G, June 1862); "I had long ago given you up & never expected to hear from you again,

supposing that some hungry kanaka had gnawed up your bones" (P-G, March 10, 1871); and he hoped that Garrett might "be uneaten and in good health" (P-G, April 1869). Of his "fat little daughter" Pease wrote, "The little one talks a number of languages, none of which I understand as yet" (P-G, March 1865); "Our little girl is growing and troubles me in my collections, by assorting my duplicates and arranging them in boxes" (P-G, May 1866); and "My little girl is just seven years old and I almost fancy myself a grandfather" (P-G, October 1868).

Neither photograph nor portrait of Pease has been found, but Lady Franklin,<sup>7</sup> who met Pease while she was visiting on the Kauai plantation of Robert C. Wyllie,<sup>8</sup> wrote, "I find it so difficult to make out what he says that much is lost to me—this proceeds partly perhaps from a want of some teeth in front of his mouth, but chiefly from his holding and chewing tobacco which not only thickens his speech, but causes him to be constantly spitting" (Korn, 1958).

Pease married twice in the Hawaiian Islands. According to Lady Franklin, Nelly, his first wife, was part-Hawaiian and a Roman Catholic, "brought up in the strictest way by nuns" (Korn, 1958). (Pease himself was "a strong Episcopalian" [Lady Franklin in Korn, 1958]). Nelly died in June 1860 (P-G, June 1860); and their son, W. H. Pease, Jr., died in 1861 (P-G, March 1861). He married again in 1861, writing Garrett, "An affair has happened which has interfered somewhat with my studies. I have been married & am once more settled down" (P-G, January 1861). He was survived by his widow, Sophia Clapp Pease, and by their daughter, Emmeline Harper Pease, who was born in November 1861. Mrs. Pease later remarried—first, William H. Feary and, later, David L. Kahaleaahu. She died in 1920. Emmeline Harper Pease married Henry Kaia, by whom she had one child, and, later James A. Thompson. She died in 1933.

## Present Status of the Pease Collection and Library

Following Pease's death in Honolulu in June 1871, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* noted that "the late Mr. H. Pease was the owner of a large and valuable collection of rare books, and also a cabinet of curiosities"; the editor expressed the hope that the Hawaiian government would purchase both. The "cabinet of curiosities" is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University; most of the books are in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Lady Franklin was the widow of Admiral Sir John Franklin, the renowned Arctic explorer; she spent two months in the Hawaiian Islands, arriving on April 9, 1861, and sailing on June 25, 1861.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Robert Crichton Wyllie, Kamehameha IV's minister of foreign relations, was a Scotsman who owned Princeville Plantation in Hanalei Valley, Kauai.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> James A. Thompson was clerk of the Supreme Court and collected land shells as a hobby.

When the estate was settled, the Pease collection was sent to Boston to be sold "entire." In Boston it was offered to Mrs. Witthaus of New York by J. O. A. Johnson for \$3000 on September 30, 1872 (Witthaus letter to J. G. Anthony, MCZ). Mrs. Witthaus noted that she had seen the collection in the U. S. Appraiser's Office in Boston and found it damaged by careless packing. She was able to arrange to purchase only such specimens as she wanted, and the shells that she had selected later became the property of Vassar College. The remainder of the Pease collection was bought for the Museum of Comparative Zoology by Louis Agassiz in 1872.

In 1944 Dr. W. J. Clench was invited by Vassar to evaluate several collections of mollusks then housed in the basement of Avery Hall. He found Mrs. Witthaus's selected series of Pease specimens, and they were given to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Thus, after a period of some 70 years, the two parts of the Pease collection were again united.

The Pease Library was inventoried as "1000 books and pamphlets #1400" at the time of Pease's death. The library remained in the Hawaiian Islands, where it was purchased by the Hawaiian Government for \$700.00. Later, much of it was obtained by the Bishop Museum, where many of Pease's volumes may now be identified by the gold letters W. H. P. on the spines of the books.

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#### PART II

# CATALOGUE OF SPECIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM HARPER PEASE

# by W. J. Clench\*

The following list of scientific names and titles is complete, so far as can be traced, for the work done by W. H. Pease.

A great many of the types of Pease's species are in the Pease collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; others are in the British Museum (Natural History) and in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Although Pease failed to give type localities for many of his species, specific localities, at least to islands, can be found for many of his terrestrial species by referring to his paper (PZS, [1871] 1872:472–477). Type localities in the following list are given only when Pease gave them in the original or in subsequent descriptions. His localities in the 1872 paper are in all probability the type localities. Present-day names for localities appear at the end of the list.

Pease placed a question mark (?) before a genus to indicate that he was not certain as to just what genus his species should belong. A generic name in parentheses in a second citation indicates that he had changed the generic position at a later date. Under the generic names introduced by Pease, the lack of a type species indicates that Pease did not name one. Type species, however, have been listed for his monotypic genera.

#### Abbreviations

For the sake of brevity, the following letter abbreviations are used for journal titles in the catalogue that follows:

AJC—American Journal of Conchology JC—Journal de Conchyliologie PZS—Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London

Titles of other journals cited in the catalogue will be obvious from the shortened form of the full title.

<sup>\*</sup> Research Associate, Delaware Museum of Natural History; Honorary Curator of Mollusks, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

# A CATALOGUE OF NAMES INTRODUCED BY PEASE

#### IN THE PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

abbreviata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

abbreviata, Planaxis 1865, PZS, p. 515; 1868, AJC, 4:101, pl. 12, fig. 16 (Tahiti).

abbreviata, Realia 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 674; 1869, JC, 17:155, pl. 7, fig. 5 (Omphalotropis) (Tahiti).

acetabulum, Helix 1861, PZS, p. 242 (Tahiti).

aciculata, Eulima 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 438 (Sandwich Islands).

aculeata, Scutellina 1868, AJC, 4:100 (Hawaii).

affine, Sistrum 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 244; 1868, AJC, 3:277, pl. 23, fig. 13 (Kingsmill Island).

affinis, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:224 (Tahiti).

affinis, Realia 1865, AJC, 1:288; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 4; 1869, JC, 17:152 (Omphalotropis) (Aitutake).

affinis, Triphoris 1860 [1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands).

alba, Thala 1868, AJC, 3:215, pl. 15, fig. 8 (Paumotus).

albinea, Helicina maugeriae 1871, PZS, p. 466 (Raiatea).

albocincta, Engina 1860, PZS, p. 142 (Sandwich Islands).

albomaculatus, Goniobranchus 1866, AJC, 2:204; 1871, AJC, 6:302, pl. 20, fig. 2a-c (Pacific Islands [probably Society Islands]).

albopustulosa, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 30 (Sandwich Islands).

 $\boldsymbol{alta}, \boldsymbol{Helix}$ 1868, AJC, 4:153, pl. 12, fig. 1 (Ponape Island) .

alternata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

alternata, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands) [is T. bicolor Pease, new name for T. alternata Pease 1861; non C. B. Adams 1852].

ambigua, Limnaea 1870, AJC, 6:6, pl. 3, fig. 5 (Hawaiian Islands).

ambusta, Auriculella 1868, JC, 16:345 (Hawaiian Islands).

analogica, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:397; 1871, PZS, p. 454 (Pitys) (Marquesas Islands).

angasii, Rissoina 1871, AJC, 7:20 [new name for turricula Angas 1867; non turricula Pease 1860].

angicostata, Hindsia 1860, PZS, p. 142 (Sandwich Islands).

angiostoma, Cythara 1868, AJC, 4:105 [Pease apparently introduces angiostoma as a new name for triticea Kiener [in] Reeve 1843; non Kiener 1840. It is not stated to be a new name.]

angiostoma, Thala 1868, AJC, 3:216, pl. 15, fig. 9 (Paumotus).

angulata, Carelia adusta 1870, JC, 18:403 (Kauai). angulatus, Euchelus 1868, AJC, 3:283, pl. 23, fig. 27 (Annaa Island). annectens, Bulimus 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 671 (no locality given). antiqua, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:94 (Kauai). aberta, Haminea 1868, AJC, 4:72 (Tahiti). aperta, Tornatellina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 673 (Tahiti). approximata, Nassa 1868, AJC, 3:272, pl. 23, fig. 3 (Ascension Id.). approximata, Turricula 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands). arborescens, Bornella 1871, AJC, 6:302, pl. 20, fig. 3a-c (Tahiti). areola, Aclesia 1860, PZS, p. 24 (Sandwich Islands). argutus, Bulumus 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 670 (no locality given). armata, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 461 (Bolabola Island). armatus, ?Acanthochites 1872, AJC, 7:195 (Oahu). asperum, Cerithium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands). assimilis, Mitra 1868, AJC, 3:211, pl. 15, fig. I (Polynesia). assimilis, Partula 1868, AJC, 3:230, pl. 15, figs. 28, 29 (Roratonga). assimilis, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:67 (Oahu) sis T. contigua Pease, new name for assimilis Pease; non Angas 1867; 1871, AJC, 7:20]. atiensis, Pitys 1871, PZS, p. 453 (Atiu Island). atra, Planaxis 1869, AJC, 5:72, pl. 8, fig. 4 (Marquesas). Atropis 1871, PZS, p. 463 [No type species given and no species mentioned. In the list at the end of his paper, Pease lists several species under this subgenus.] attenuata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 672 (no locality given). attenuatum, Cirsotrema 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 400 (Sandwich Islands). aurantium, Operculatum 1868, AIC, 3:287 (Hawaii). australis, Tritonidea 1871, AJC, 7:21 (Australia) [new name for T. assimilis Angas 1867, PZS, p. 187; non Buccinum assimilis Reeve 1846]. bacca, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 462 (Kalapana, Puna District, Hawaii Island). baetica, Lampania 'Pease' Paetel 1887, Catalog der Conchylien-Sammlung (Berlin) [nomen nudum]. balteata, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands). balteata, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:91 (Kauai). balteata, Nassa 1869, AJC, 5:71, pl. 8, fig. 4 (Ebon Island). balteata, Rissoina 1869, AJC, 5:72 (Hawaii). bella, Daphnella 1860, PZS, p. 147 (Sandwich Islands). bella, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]. bella, Turricula 1860, PZS, p. 145 (Sandwich Islands). bellum, Pterogasteron 1860, PZS, p. 36 (Sandwich Islands). biangulatum, Cyclostoma 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 674 (no locality given). bicarinata, Amathina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 399 (Sandwich Islands).

bicarinata, Clathurella 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 243; 1868, AJC, 3:222, pl. 15, fig. 23 (Kingsmill Islands).

bicolor, Partula 1871, AJC, 7:26, pl. 9, fig. 4 (Guam).

bicolor, Triphoris 1868, AJC, 4:127 [new name for T. alternata Pease 1860; non C. B. Adams 1852].

bifasciata, Borsonia 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).

bilineata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:201; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 10 (Society Islands).

bipes, Syphonota 1860, PZS, p. 23 (Sandwich Islands).

boeticum, Cerithium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands).

brazieri, Helicina 1870, JC, 18:397 (Niue Island).

brazieri, Partula 1871, AJC, 7:27, pl. 9, fig. 5 (Tutuila).

brevicula, Leptachatina 1869, JC, 17:169 (Kauai).

brevis, Cithara 1868, AJC, 3:217, pl. 15, fig. 11 (Paumotus).

brunnea, Avicula 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 244 (Sandwich Islands).

brunnea, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).

brunnea, Strigatella 1868, AJC, 3:215, pl. 15, fig. 7 (Polynesia).

brunneus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 777 (Apaiang Island).

buccinoides, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).

calliostoma, Helicina 1871, PZS, p. 466 (Marquesas Islands).

canaliculata, Clathurella 1868, AJC, 3:219, pl. 15, fig. 17 (Paumotus).

cancellata, Coralliobia 1860, PZS, p. 399 (Sandwich Islands).

cancellata, Scutellina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).

cancellatus, Strombus 1860, PZS, p. 398 (Sandwich Islands).

candida, ?Collonia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 436 (Sandwich Islands).

candida, Cypraea 1865, PZS, p. 515; 1868, AJC, 4:95, pl. 11, figs. 12, 13 (Apaiang Island [1868]).

candida, Volvatella 1868, AJC, 4:73, pl. 7, fig. 6 (Polynesia).

capillata, Helix 1866, AJC, 2:292 (Sandwich Islands).

Catinella 1870, JC, 18:97; 1871, PZS, p. 459 [used as a genus in 1870 but neither indicated as new nor described as such until 1871; type species, C. rubida Pease].

celsa, Endodonta 1871, PZS, p. 455 (Raiatea) [see Pithys celsa Pease]. celsa, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:396 (Raiatea) [redescribed as Endodonta celsa]. cerithiopsis, Rissoina 1862, JC, 10:382 [nomen nudum].

Chondrella 1871, PZS, p. 465 [type species, Cyclostoma parvum Pease].

cincta, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

cinctus, Melampus 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

cinerea, Littorina 1869, AJC, 5:78, pl. 8, fig. 14 (Marquesas).

cinerosa, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:13, pl. 5, fig. 1 (Huaheine).

cingulifera, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands).

Citharopsis 1868, AJC, 4:97 [no type species given].

citrina, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:195 (Raiatea).

clara, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 671 (no locality given).

clathrata, Emarginula 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 241; 1868, AJC, 4:99, pl. 11, fig. 24 (Howland Island [1868]).

clavata, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands).

cognata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

colorata, Helicina 1868, AJC, 4:156, pl. 12, fig. 9 (Annaa Island).

compacta, Labiella 1869, JC, 17:172 (Maui Island).

compacta, Limnaea 1870, AJC, 6:6, pl. 3, fig. 4 (Oahu).

compacta, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:200; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 9 (Society Islands).

complanatum, Registoma 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 440 (Ebon Island, Marshall Group).

compressa, Scutellina 1868, AJC, 4:99, pl. 11, figs. 25, 27 (Tahiti).

compta, Cypraea 1860, PZS, p. 189 (Jarvis Island).

compta, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:12, pl. 4, fig. 1 (Apaiang).

compta, Partulina 1869, JC, 17:175 (Molokai).

concinna, Partula 1872, AJC, 7:196 (New Hebrides).

concinna, Truncatella 1871, PZS, p. 468 (Apaiang).

congrua, Helix 1868, AJC, 4:154, pl. 12, figs. 3, 4 (Ponape Island) [is Trochomorpha contigua Pease, new name for congrua Pease 1868; non Pfeiffer 1858].

conica, Laimodonta 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 242; 1868, AJC, 4:101, pl. 12, fig. 15; 1871, JC, 19:94 (Paumotus [1868]; Annaa [1871]).

conica, Torinia 1865, PZS, p. 514 (no locality given).

conoidalis, Tectura 1868, AJC, 4:98, pl. 11, fig. 22 (Roratonga Island).

conoidalis, Trochus 1868, AJC, 3:287, pl. 24, fig. 8 (Paumotus).

consimilis, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:227 (Tahiti).

conspersa, Bulla 1869, AJC, 5:72, pl. 8, fig. 9 (Marquesas).

contigua, Melania 1870, AJC, 6:7 (Kauai).

contigua, Terebra 1871, AJC, 7:20 [new name for T. assimilis Pease 1869; non Angas 1867].

contigua, Trochomorpha 1871, PZS, p. 457 [new name for Helix congrua Pease 1868; non Pfeiffer 1858].

conula, Helix 1861, PZS, p. 243 (Tahiti).

coreensis, Turcica 1860, PZS, p. 189 (Corea Sea [Korea]).

corrugata, Borsonia 'Pease' Tryon 1884, Manual of Conchology, (1) 6:228 [nomen nudum].

corrugata, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 673 (no locality given) .

corrugata, Trivia 1868, AJC, 4:95, pl. 11, figs. 14, 15 (Paumotus).

corrugatus, Euchelus 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).

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costata, Engina 1860, PZS, p. 142 (Sandwich Islands).
costata, Hydrocaena 1864, PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].
costata, Leptothyra 1869, AJC, 5:70 (Maui).
costata, Realia 1868, AJC, 3:225; 1869, JC, 17:158, pl. 7, fig. 2 (Scalinella)
     (Tahaa).
costata, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 461 (Hawaii Island).
costatus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 775 (Annaa Island).
costellifera, Anachis 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 279 (no locality given).
costellifera, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:66 (Oahu).
costellifera, Truncatella 1871, PZS, p. 468 (Vavau Island).
costulata, Rissoina 1868, AJC, 3:295, pl. 24, fig. 28 (Paumotus).
costulosa, Atys 1869, AJC, 5:73 (Oahu).
costulosa, Leptachatina 1870, IC, 18:90 (Kauai).
costulosa, Succinea 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 677 (Tahitian Archipelago, So-
    ciety Islands).
costulosa, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 462 (Hawaii Island).
coxi, Bulimus (?Borus) 1872, AJC, 7:197 (Solomon Islands); Clench 1932,
    Nautilus, 46:69 (Diplomorpha) (New Hebrides).
crassa, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].
crassicostata, Borsonia 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).
crassilabris, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC,
    2:199; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 6, as crassilabrum (Raiatea [1866,
    p. 201]).
crassilabrum, Partula 1867 [err. typ. for crassilabris, q.v.].
crenulata, Daphnella 1868, AJC, 3:221, pl. 15, fig. 20 (Polynesia).
crenulata, Scalaria 1868, AJC, 3:290, pl. 24, fig. 13 (Tahiti).
crispata, Scalaria 1868, AJC, 3:289, pl. 24, fig. 12 (Paumotus).
crocata, Haminea 1860, PZS, pp. 19, 432 (Sandwich Islands).
curta, Daphnella 1868, AJC, 3:221, pl. 15, fig. 22 (Paumotus).
Cyclomorpha 1871, PZS, p. 464 [type species, Cyclostoma flavum Broderip,
    monotypic].
cylindracea, Marginella 1868, AJC, 3:280 [err. typ. for cylindrica, q.v.].
cylindraceum, Cerithium 1869, AJC, 5:77 (Paumotus).
cylindrata, Leptachatina 1869, JC, 17:168 (Kauai Island).
cylindrica, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).
cylindrica, Marginella 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 244 (Kingsmill Islands). [This
    species as cylindracea is given as a synonym of M. polita Pease (1868,
    AJC, 3:280). No reasons are given by Pease for this change.
cylindrica, Truncatella 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].
cylindricus, Cryptophthalmus 1861, PZS, p. 245; 1868, AJC, 4:74, pl. 7,
    fig. 7 (Tahiti).
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cylindricus, Triphorus 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 776 (Apaiang Island).

cylindricus, Triton 1868, AJC, 4:94, pl. 11, fig. 9 (Tahiti).

cytharoides, Columbella 'Pease' Pace 1902, Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 5:74 [nomen nudum].

deadalea, Cithara [Cythara] 1868, AJC, 3:218, pl. 15, fig. 13 (Paumotus) [see C. debilis Pease].

debilis, Atys 1860, PZS, p. 20 (Sandwich Islands).

debilis, Cythara 1868, AJC, 4:105 [new name for C. deadalea Pease 1868; non Reeve 1846].

debilis, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:11, pl. 5, fig. 2 (Huaheine).

debilis, Marginella 1871, AJC, 7:22 [new name for M. oryza Pease 1860; non Lamarck 1822].

debilis, Odostomia 1868, AJC, 3:292, pl. 24, fig. 21 (Howland Island).

decora, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 29 (Sandwich Islands).

decussata, Cithara [Cythara] 1868, AJC, 3:217, pl. 15, fig. 10 (Paumotus). decussata, Scalaria 1868, AJC, 3:289, pl. 24, fig. 10 (Hawaii Island).

decussata, Turbonilla 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 438 (Sandwich Islands).

decussatula, Helix 1866, AIC, 2:291 (Sandwich Islands).

deformis, Stylifer 1868, AJC, 3:293, pl. 24, fig. 23 (Paumotus).

delicata, Narica 1868, AJC, 3:282, pl. 23, fig. 25 (Paumotus).

delicatus, Pleurobranchus 1861, PZS, p. 245; 1868, AJC, 4:79, pl. 9, fig. 1 (Huaheine [1868]).

dentata, Tornatellina 1871, PZS, p. 460 (Hawaii Island).

dentifera, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 462 (Roratonga).

Dentiora 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 240 [type species, D. rubida Pease, monotypic].

depressa, Siphonaria 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 279; 1868, AJC, 4:98, pl. 11, fig. 23 (Apaiang Island [1868]).

depressiformis, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 670 (no locality given).

depressiformis, Vitrina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

deshayesii, Neritina 1868, AJC, 4:130 [new name for N. sandwichensis Deshayes 1838; non Philippi 1843] [This new name will, of course, have to apply to the name given by Philippi as it is five years later.] Diadema 1868, AJC, 4:157 [no type species given].

discoidea, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:226 (Tahaa).

discoidea, Torinia 1868, AJC, 4:102, pl. 12, fig. 18 (Paumotus).

dispar, Neritina 1868, AJC, 3:285, pl. 24, fig. 3 (Roratonga).

distans, Helix 1866, AIC, 2:290 (Sandwich Islands).

distorta, Leiostraca 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 438 (Sandwich Islands).

Doriopsis 1860, PZS, p. 32; 1871, AJC, 6:299 [type species, D. granulosa Pease, monotypic].

dubia, Partula affinis 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

Eburnella 1869 [1870], PZS, p. 647 [no type species given].

echinata, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 27 (Sandwich Islands).

elegans, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).

elongata, Hydrocaena 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

elongata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676; 1866, AJC, 2:196; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 2 (Moorea).

elongata, Realia 1868, AJC, 3:225; 1869, JC, 17:152, pl. 7, fig. 4 (Omphalotropis) (Raiatea).

elongata, Succinea 1870, JC, 18:96 (Kauai).

elongata, Syphonota 1860, PZS, p. 24 (Sandwich Islands).

elongata, Turbonilla 1868, AJC, 3:293, pl. 24, fig. 22 (Paumotus).

elongata, Volutella 1868, AJC, 3:281, pl. 23, fig. 23 (Fanning Island).

erecta, Laminella 1869, JC, 17:174 (Maui).

ericea, Mitra 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands) [is Mitra turgida Reeve 1869, AJC, 5:85].

exaratus, Rhizochilus 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 399 (Sandwich Islands) [is a synonym of Coralliophila deformis Lamarck (Pease 1868, AJC, 4:115)].

excavata, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 26 (Sandwich Islands) [is D. oreosoma Pease 1864; non excavata Stimpson 1855 (Pease 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510)].

exilis, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).

exilis, Drillia 1868, AJC, 3:220, pl. 15, fig. 19 (Tahiti).

exilis, Eulima 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 242; 1868, AJC, 3:294, pl. 24, fig. 25 (Paumotus).

exilis, Trochus 1868, AJC, 3:286, pl. 24, fig. 7 (Paumotus).

expansa, Auriculella 1868, JC, 16:343, pl. 14, fig. 8 (Hawaiian Islands).

expansa, Partula 1871, AJC, 7:26, pl. 9, fig. 3 (Tutuila).

extensa, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:92 (Kauai).

faba, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:226 [nomen nudum] (neighboring island near Tahaa).

fabrifacta, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 669 (no locality given; Raiatia, on specimen label).

fasciata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum] (Marquesas); 1866, AJC, 2:202 [is P. ganymedes Pfeiffer; c.f., note by Pease, AJC, 2:293].

fasciata, Planaxis 1868, AJC, 4:102, pl. 12, fig. 17 (Paumotus).

ficta, Helix 1864 [1865], p. 669 [Huaheine, on label in collection in the Mus. Comp. Zool. (Harvard)].

filicostata, Pitys 1871, PZS, p. 454 (Kauai).

fimbriatus, Euchelus 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).

fischeri, Dolabrifera 'Pease' Paetel 1887, Catalog der Conchylien-Sammlung (Berlin), 1:635 [nomen nudum].

flammea, Rissoa 1868, AJC, 3:297, pl. 24, fig. 33 (Caroline Islands).

flammulata, Mitra 1868, AJC, 3:212 (Sandwich and Paumotus).

flammulata, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands [Haena, Kauai]).

flavescens, Helicina 1868, AJC, 3:228 (Mangaia) [is a synonym of H. pacifica Pease 1865; see note, 1871, PZS, p. 467].

foetida, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 31 (Sandwich Islands).

formosa, Cylindra 1868, AJC, 3:271, pl. 23, fig. 1 (Ascension).

fortiplicata, Turricula (Costellaria) 1868, AJC, 3:213, pl. 15, fig. 3 (Paumotus).

foveolatus, Murex 1869, AJC, 5:83, pl. 8, fig. 3 (La Paz, Gulf of California).

fragilis, Hydrocena 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 439; 1869, JC, 17:145, pl. 7, fig. 6 (Omphalotropis) (Ebon Island, Marshall Group [Ponape on his original label]).

fragilis, Volvatella 1860, PZS, p. 20; 1868, AJC, 4:73, pl. 7, fig. 4 (Sandwich Islands).

fratercula, Pitys 1871, PZS, p. 452 [nomen nudum] (Hervey Islands).

frivola, Helix 1866 AJC, 2:290, pl. 21, fig. 3 (Oualan).

fucata, Scalaria 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 400 (Sandwich Islands).

fucata, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands [Kauai]).

fucatum, Cerithium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 432 (Sandwich Islands).

fusca, Dolabrifera 1868, AJC, 4:76, pl. 8, fig. 4 (Polynesia).

fusca, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:193 (Raiatea).

fusca, Vitrina 1868, AJC, 4:155, pl. 12, fig. 6 (Marquesas Islands).

fuscata, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

fuscata, Trochomorpha 'Pease' Pilsbry 1896, Nautilus, 9:120 (Ponape, Caroline Islands).

fuscescens, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:14, pl. 4, fig. 3 (Maiao Island).

fuscescens, Strigatella 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).

fusco-lineata, Neptunea 1860, PZS, p. 189 (Corea Sea [Korea]).

fuscomaculata, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).

fusco-maculata, Cypraea 1865, PZS, p. 515; 1868, AJC, 4:95, pl. 11, figs. 10, 11 (Apaian Island [1868]).

fusco-nigra, Vexilla 1860, PZS, p. 141 [note by Pease also including this species in the subgenus Usilla, 1868, AJC, 4:115 (Sandwich Islands)].

fuscus, Melampus 'Philippi' Pease 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

fusiformis, Columbella 1868, AJC, 4:122 [new name for C. pusilla Pease 1862; non Sowerby 1844].

- fusiformis, Conus 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 398; 1868, AJC, 4:126 (Sandwich Islands) [is C. parvus Pease 1868; non fusiformis Pease 1861].
- fusiformis, Engina 1865, PZS, p. 513; 1868, AJC, 3:273, pl. 23, fig. 5 (Howland Island).
- fusiformis, Mitropsis 1868, AJC, 3:212, pl. 15, fig. 2 (Paumotus).

galba, Haminea 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 432 (Sandwich Islands).

garrettii, Cythara 1860, PZS, p. 147 (Sandwich Islands) [see note, 1868, AJC, 4:105].

garrettii, Fossar 1868, AJC, 4:128 [new name for Adeorbis costata Garrett 1857; non Philippi 1844.] As neither Thiele nor Wenz mention Fossar, we add this note on the synonymy:

#### Fossarus Philippi

Fossar Gray 1840, Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum, ed. 42, p. 151 [nomen nudum]; Gray 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 151 (type species, Turbo ambiguus Linnaeus, original designation).

Fossarus Philippi 1841, Archiv Naturgesch., 7:42 (type species, Fossarus adansoni Philippi, monotypic).

Maravignia Aradas & Maggiore 1844 [in] Philippi, Enumeratio Molluscorum Siciliae (Berlin), 2:224 (type species, Maravignia sicula Aradas & Maggiore, monotypic).

garrettii, Murex 1868, AJC, 4:103 [new name for M. exiguus Garrett 1857; non Broderip 1832].

garrettii, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 672 (no locality given).

gibbus, Latirus 1865, PZS, p. 54; 1868, AJC, 3:279, pl. 23, fig. 17 (Howland Island).

glabra, Mitra 1868, AJC, 3:272, pl. 23, fig. 2; 1869, AJC, 5:85 (Ascension) [is M. lubrica Pease 1869, new name for M. glabra Pease 1868; non Swainson 1821; Risso 1826].

globosa, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

godeffroyana, Chromodoria 'Pease' Bergh 1891, Zoologische Jahrbücher,6:141 [not Pease, but Garrett].

Goniobranchus 1866, AJC, 2:204 [type species, G. reticulatus Pease, here selected].

gracile, Cerithium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 432 (Sandwich Islands).

gracilis, Blauneria 1860, PZS, p. 145 (Sandwich Islands).

gracilis, Citharopsis 1868, AJC, 4:97, pl. 11, fig. 20 (Paumotus).

gracilis, Mucronalia 1868, AJC, 3:295, pl. 24, fig. 27 (Tahiti).

gracilis, Nassa 1868, AJC, 3:273, pl. 23, fig. 4 (Ascension).

gracilis, Odostomia 1868, AJC, 3:292, pl. 24, fig. 20 (Hawaii).

gracilis, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:197; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 3 (?Society Islands).

gracilis, Placobranchus 1871, AJC, 6:303, pl. 21, fig. la, b (Tahiti).

gracilis, Rissoa 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 438; 1862, JC, 10:382 (Rissoina) (Sandwich Islands).

gracilis, Tornatellina 1871, PZS, p. 460 (Kauai).

gracilis, ?Triopa 1871, AJC, 6:301, pl. 19, fig. 3a-d (Huaheine).

gracilis, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 774 (Kauai Island).

gracilis, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 777 (Kauai Island) [Both this species and the one preceding were described at the same time in the same publication. The two descriptions differ slightly. Only one lot under the above name is contained in the original collection of Pease. We have been unable to find any note by Pease correcting this error. Tryon (1872, AJC, 7:206) introduced the name T. peasei for Pease's second gracilis.]

grandiflora, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 30 (Sandwich Islands) [is D. grandifloriger Abraham 1877; non grandiflora Rapp 1827].

grandis, Pleurobranchus 1868, AJC, 4:78, pl. 10, fig. 2 (Huaheine).

grandis, Syphonota 1860, PZS, p. 23 (Sandwich Islands).

granifera, Fissurella 1861, PZS, p. 244 (Sandwich Islands).

granifera, Narica 1869, AJC, 5:78, pl. 8, fig. 13 (Jarvis Island).

graniferus, Vertagus 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands).

granocostata, Scutellina 1868, AJC, 4:100 (Hawaii).

granosus, Triphorus 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 776 (Tahiti).

granulata, Cypraea 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 278 (no locality given).

granulosa, Collonia 1868, AJC, 4:92, pl. 11, fig. 4 (Ponape).

granulosa, Doriopsis 1860, PZS, p. 32 (Sandwich Islands).

granulosa, Rissoina 1862, JC, 10:382, pl. 13, fig. 10 (Sandwich Islands).

granulosus, Latirus 1868, AJC, 3:279, pl. 23, fig. 18 (Paumotus).

guppyi, Helicina 1871, PZS, p. 467 [new name for H. humilis Guppy 1868; non Rousseau 1854].

harpa, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).

hawaiiensis, Perna 1871, AJC, 7:25 [new name for P. californica Conrad 1837. This name was proposed by Pease only because Conrad's species occurs in the Hawaiian Islands and not California. The name proposed by Pease is, of course, not valid.]

hawaiiensis, Tritonia 1860, PZS, p. 33 (Sandwich Islands).

Histiophorus 1860, PZS, p. 36 [type species, H. maculatus, monotypic]. hutchinsoni, Helicter 1862, PZS, p. 7 (Maui).

Hyalopsis 1871, AJC, 7:27 [type species, H. tumida, monotypic].

imbricata, Vanikoro 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).

imperforata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

imperforata, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:394; 1871, PZS, p. 453 (Pitys) (Aitutake Island).

imperialis, Doris prismatica 1860, PZS, p. 32 as Doris prismatica var. imperialis (Sandwich Islands) [corrected (Pease 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; 1868, AJC, 4:132) to Doriprismatica imperialis].

incisa, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands).

inconspicua, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

inflexa, Eulima 1868, AJC, 3:294, pl. 24, fig. 26 (Paumotus).

inflexa, Terebra swainsonii 1869, AJC, 5:64 [figured as swainsonii in the 1860 Conchologia Iconica, 12, pl. 22, fig. 118 (Hawaiian Islands)].

inornata, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:18, pl. 8, fig. 3 (Huaheine).

interlirata, Neritopsis 1868, AJC, 3:282, pl. 23, fig. 26 (Annaa Island).

intermedius, Triton 1869, AJC, 5:74 (Oahu).

*interrupta, Daphnella* 1860, PZS, p. 147 (Sandwich Islands) .

kauaiensis, Melania 1870, AJC, 6:7, pl. 3, fig. 6 (Kauai).

labiata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

*tabiata, Succinea* 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:227 (Raiatea).

laevis, Gena 1868, AJC, 3:283, pl. 23, figs. 7, 28, 29 (Tahiti).

laevis, Lamellina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 672 (no locality given).

laevis, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:91 (Kauai).

laevis, Realia 1865, AJC, 1:289; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 5; 1869, JC, 17:145 (Ascension [1869]).

Lamellina 1860 [1861], PZS, p. 439 [type species, L. serrata Pease, monotypic; non Bory de Saint Vincent, 1826].

laminata, Helix 1866, AJC, 2:292 (Sandwich Islands).

lateritia, Assiminea 'A. Adams' Pease 1869, JC, 17:164 [nomen nudum].

lauta, Bullina 1860, PZS, p. 19 (Sandwich Islands).

lauta, Drillia 1868, AJC, 3:220, pl. 15, fig. 18 (Paumotus).

lauta, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:66 (Oahu).

lenta, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

lenticulina, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

lentiginosa, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:18, pl. 9, fig. 1 (Huaheine).

liberatus, Capulus 1868, AJC, 3:285, pl. 24, fig. 2 (Paumotus).

Libratula 1865, PZS, p. 512 (no type species given).

lignaria, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 671 (no locality given).

lineata, Alcyna 1869, AJC, 5:69 (Oahu).

lineata, Columbella 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 399 (Sandwich Islands).

lineata, Doris prismatica 1860, PZS, p. 32 (Sandwich Islands) [corrected (Pease 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; 1868, AJC, 4:132) to Doriprismatica lineata].

lineolata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:224 (Tahiti).

lirata, Pleurotoma 1869, AJC, 5:68 (Oahu).

liratus, Latirus 1868, AJC, 4:152 (Marquesas Islands) [based on Latirus (Turbinella) gemmatus var. Reeve, 1847, Conchologia Iconica, 4:pl. 12, fig. 61].

Lobifera 1866, AJC, 2:206 [This name is a synonym of *Polybranchia*. Pease changed the name as it was a "misnomer." However, according to the International Rules, this does not constitute a valid reason for changing a name.]

lubrica, Mitra 1869, AJC, 5:85 [new name for M. glabra Pease 1868; non Swainson 1821; Risso 1826].

lucida, Assiminea 1869, JC, 17:166, pl. 7, fig. 10 (Annaa Island).

lucida, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:93 (Kauai).

lucidus, Melampus 1869, AJC, 5:75 (Oahu; Annaa).

lugubris, Partula var.?, 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 672 (no locality given).

lutea, Borsonia 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).

luteostoma, Ranella 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 397 (Sandwich Islands).

maculata, Engina lineata 1869, AJC, 5:76, pl. 8, fig. 12 (Apaian).

maculata, Nerita 1868, AJC, 3:286, pl. 24, fig. 6 (Tahiti).

maculatus, Histiophorus 1860, PZS, p. 36 (Sandwich Islands).

maculatus, Triphorus 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 777 (Kauai Island).

maculosa, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:16, pl. 7, fig. 2 (Tahiti).

maculosa, Clathurella 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 242; 1868, AJC, 3:219, pl. 15, fig. 16 (Paumotus [1868]).

maculosa, Columbella 1871, AJC, 7:22 [new name for C. dermestoides Angas 1867; non Sowerby 1844].

maculosa, Daphnella 1860, PZS, p. 148 (Sandwich Islands).

maculosus, Euchelus 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 243; 1868, AJC, 4:91, pl. 11, fig. 1, as Collonia maculosa (Paumotus [1868]).

mammillata, Succinea 1871, PZS, p. 459 (Nukahiva).

marginata, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 30 (Sandwich Islands).

marginatus, Pleurobranchus 1860, PZS, p. 25 (Sandwich Islands).

marginatus, Pterogasteron 1871, AJC, 6:304, pl. 21, fig. 3 (Huaheine). marmorata, Purpura 1865, PZS, p. 515; 1868, AJC, 4:92, pl. 11, fig. 5

armorata, Purpura 1865, P.Z.S., p. 515; 1868, A.J.C., 4:92, pl. 11, lig. 5 (Apiana [1868]) .

marmoratus, Triforis 'Pease' Tryon 1887, Manual of Conchology, (1) 9: 180, pl. 37, fig. 94 (Sandwich Islands).

marmorea, Bulla 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 431 (Sandwich Islands).

marmorea, Dolabrifera 'Pease' Paetel 1888, Catalog der Conchylien-Sammlung (Berlin), 1:635 [nomen nudum].

marmorea, Margarita 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).

marmoreus, Trochus 1868, AJC, 3:287, pl. 24, fig. 9 (Paumotus).

marquesana, Helix 1868, AJC, 4:153, pl. 12, fig. 2 (Marquesas Islands). megastoma, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

*micans, Columbella* 'Pease' Tryon 1883, Manual of Conchology, (1) 5:124 [nomen nudum].

microstoma, Nassa 1860, PZS, p. 145 (Sandwich Islands).

millecostata, Scalaria 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 400 (Sandwich Islands).

minimus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 774 (Howland Island; Kauai).

Mitroidea 1865, PZS, p. 514 [type species, M. multiplicata Pease, monotypic].

Mitropsis 1868, AJC, 3:211 [type species, M. fusiformis, monotypic].

modesta, Turricula 1868, AJC, 3:212, pl. 15, fig. 6 (no locality given).

monilifera, Engina 1860, PZS, p. 142 (Sandwich Islands).

monilifera, Pleurotoma 1869, AJC, 5:68 (Oahu).

monilifera, Turris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 398 (Sandwich Islands).

moussoni, Omphalotropis 1869, JC, 17:147 [new name for O. ovata Mousson 1865; non Pease 1861].

?multicolor, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

multicostatus, Fossar 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 398 (Sandwich Islands).

multiplicata, Mitroidea 1865, PZS, p. 514 (no locality given).

*multistriata, Collonia* 'Pease' Sowerby 1886, Thesaurus Conchyliorum, 5:212 [nomen nudum].

multistriatus, Turbo 'Pease' Paetel 1887, Catalog der Conchylien-Sammlung (Berlin), 1:537 [nomen nudum].

nebulosa, Borsonia 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).

nebulosa, Omphalotropis 1872, AJC, 7:197 (Solomon Islands [Makela Id. on original label. This is probably meant for Makiva, which is another name for San Christoval Id.]).

nebulosus, Hexabranchus 1860, PZS, p. 33 (Sandwich Islands).

neglecta, Neritina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).

neglectus, Conus 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 398 (Sandwich Islands) [is var. of C. flavidus Lamarck 1871, JC, 19:99].

newcombii, Mitra 1869, AJC, 5:69 (Oahu).

nigra, Philinopsis 1860, PZS, p. 22 (Sandwich Islands).

nigra, Phyllidia 1868, AJC, 4:80, pl. 9, fig. 5 (Tahiti).

nigricans, Lobifera 1866, AJC, 2:206 (no locality given).

nigricans, Mitra 1865, PZS, p. 514 (no locality given [Marquesas]).

nigritella, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

nigropunctata, Haminea 1868, AJC, 4:71, pl. 7, fig. 1 (Raiatea).

nigropunctatus, Pterogasteron 1871, AJC, 6:304, pl. 22, fig. 2a-d (Tahiti).

nitens, Vertigo 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 439 (Ebon Island, Marshall Group).

nitida, Hydrocena 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 674; 1869, JC, 17:165, pl. 7, fig. 11 (Assiminea) (Huaheine [1869]).

nitida, Tornatellina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 439 (Ebon Island, Marshall Group).

nitidula, Mucronalia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).

nodicostata, Engina 1868, AJC, 3:274, pl. 23, fig. 8 (Paumotus).

nodifera, Drillia 1860, PZS, p. 145 (Sandwich Islands).

nodulosa, Drillia 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 279 (no locality given).

nodulosa, Engina 1869, AJC, 5:71, pl. 8, fig. 11 (Ebon Island).

nodulosa, Turricula (Pusia) 1868, AJC, 3:214, pl. 15, fig. 5 (Paumotus).

normalis, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 669 (no locality given).

nubilosa, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:13, pl. 6 (Huaheine).

nucea, Nassa 1869, AJC, 5:70, pl. 8, fig. 7 (Carolines).

nucleola, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 29 (Sandwich Islands).

obconica, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 669 (no locality given).

obesa, Partula 1868, AJC, 3:223, pl. 15, fig. 12 (locality unknown).

obliqua, Nassa 1865, PZS, p. 513 (no locality given).

oblonga, Tornatellina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 673; 1871, PZS, p. 473 (Tahiti).

oblonga, Tugalia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).

oceanica, Helicina 1868, AJC, 3:226 (Kingsmill Islands).

ocellata, Elysia 1860, PZS, p. 35 (Sandwich Islands).

ochrostoma, Realia 1865, AJC, 1:287; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 1; 1869, JC, 17:147 (Omphalotropis) (Aitutake).

olivacea, Carelia 1866, AJC, 2:293 (Sandwich Islands).

olivacea, Dolabrifera 1860, PZS, p. 22 (Sandwich Islands).

oppressa, Trochomorpha nigritella 1870, JC, 18:400; 1871, PZS, p. 457 (Ponape).

ordinata, Mitra 'Pease' Paetel 1887, Catalog der Conchylien-Sammlung (Berlin), 1:184 [nomen nudum].

oreosoma, Doris 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; 1868, AJC, 4:132 [new name for D. excavata Pease 1860; non Stimpson 1855].

ornata, Citharopsis 1868, AJC, 4:97, pl. 11, fig. 19 (Tahiti).

ornatum, Pterogasteron 1860, PZS, p. 36 (Sandwich Islands).

oryza, Marginella 1860, PZS, p. 147 [is M. debilis Pease 1871; non M. oryza Lamarck 1822].

oryza, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 776 (Kauai Island).

oualanensis, Helix 1866, AJC, 2:289, pl. 21, fig. 1 (?Onalan Island [Kusaie Id.]).

ovalis, Haminea 1868, AJC, 4:71, pl. 7, fig. 2 (Tahiti).

ovalis, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:194 (Raiatea).

ovalis, Pleurobranchus 1868, AJC, 4:79, pl. 9, fig. 2 (Tahiti).

ovata, Engina 1865, PZS, p. 513; 1868, AJC, 3:274, pl. 23, fig. 6 (Howland Island).

ovata, Hydrocena 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 674; 1869, JC, 17:148 (Omphalotropis) (Mangia Island [1869]).

ovata, Mucronalia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).

ovata, Succinea 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675; 1868, AJC, 3:227 [nomen nudum].

pachystoma, Labiella 1869, JC, 17:171 (Kauai Island).

pacifica, Helicina 1865, AJC, 1:291; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 7 [redescribed as flavescens, 1867, AJC, 3:228, pl. 15, fig. 25; see note, 1871, PZS, p. 467 (Mangaia, type locality of flavescens)].

pacifica, Marginella 1868, AJC, 3:280, pl. 23, fig. 20 (Paumotus).

pacifica, Pedicularia 1865, PZS, p. 516; 1868, AJC, 4:96, pl. 11, figs. 17, 18 (Apaian Island [1868]).

pacifica, Truncatella 1868, AJC, 3:230, pl. 15, fig. 27 (Oualan).

pallens, Trochomorpha trochiformis 1870, JC, 18:399; 1871, PZS, p. 457 (Moorea [1870]; Tahaa [1871]).

pallida, Columbella 'Pease' Pace 1902, Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 5:118 [nomen nudum].

pallida, Mitra 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).

pallida, Taheitea [sic] 1868, AJC, 3:229 (Tahiti; Huaheine).

pallidus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 774 (Kauai Island).

papillata, Doris 'Pease' Abraham 1877, PZS, p. 211 [error for D. papillosa Pease 1860; non Müller 1776].

papillosa, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 30 (Sandwich Islands) [is D. tincta Pease 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; non papillosa Kelaart 1858; Müller 1776].

papillosa, Lobifera 1866, AJC, 2:206 (no locality given).

parva, Engina 1868, AJC, 3:276, pl. 23, fig. 11 (Paumotus).

parva, ?Pterocyclos 1865, AJC, 1:290; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 8; Diadema parva, 1868, AJC, 4:158 (Aitutake, Hervey Group, Cook Islands [1868]).

*parvum, Cyclostoma* 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 674; 1871, PZS, p. 476 (Tahiti). *parvidens, Helix* 1861, PZS, p. 243 (Tahiti).

parvula, Aeolis 1860, PZS, p. 35 (Sandwich Islands).

parvula, Helicina 1868, AJC, 4:156, pl. 12, fig. 10 (Atiu Island).

parvum, Cyclostoma 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 674 (no locality given).

parvus, Conus 1868, AJC, 4:126 [new name for C. fusiformis Pease 1860; non Lamarck 1810].

paucicostata, Cithara 1868, AJC, 3:217 (Tahiti).

paucicostata, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).

paucicostata, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:395 (Kauai).

paumotensis, Marginella 1868, AJC, 3:281, pl. 23, fig. 22 (Paumotus).

paumotensis, Scalaria 1868, AJC, 3:289, pl. 24 bis., fig. 11 (Paumotus).

paxillum, Cerithium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands).

pellucida, Columbella 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 399 (Sandwich Islands) [is C. rorida Reeve, Pease 1868, AJC, 4:122].

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pellucida, Partula 1871, PZS, p. 457 (Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands).
pellucida, Polybranchia 1860, PZS, p. 141 (Sandwich Islands).
pellucidus, Pleurobranchus 1860, PZS, p. 24 (Sandwich Islands).
Perdicella 1869 [1870], PZS, p. 648 [no type species given].
perfectus, Triphorus 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 775 (Kauai).
perlonga, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 462 (Oahu).
perplexa, Scalaria 1868, AIC, 3:288 (Hawaii).
Philinopsis 1860, PZS, p. 21 [type species not given].
picea, Strigatella 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).
picta, Collonia 1868, AJC, 4:91, pl. 11, figs. 2, 3 (Paumotus).
picta, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 29 (Sandwich Islands).
picta, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].
picta, Lobiger 1868, AJC, 4:75, pl. 8, fig. 3 (Huaheine).
picta, Trevelyana 1871, AJC, 6:301, pl. 20, fig. 1 (Huaheine).
pilosa, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 27 (Sandwich Islands).
pilosa, Melibe 1860, PZS, p. 34 (Sandwich Islands).
plana, Libratula 1865, PZS, p. 512 (no locality given).
planilabrum, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 672 (no locality given).
plicatula, Turricula (Costellaria) 1868, AIC, 3:213, pl. 15, fig. 4 (Pau-
    motus).
plumbea, Planaxis 1861, PZS, p. 244 (Sandwich Islands).
polita, Marginella 1868, AJC, 3:280, pl. 23, fig. 19 (Tarawa Island).
polita, Odostomia 1868, AJC, 3:291, pl. 24, fig. 17 (Tahiti).
Polybranchia 1860, PZS, p. 141 [type species, P. pellucida Pease, mono-
    typic].
porphyrostoma, Amastra 1869, JC, 17:172 (Oahu Island).
producta, Aclesia 1866, AJC, 2:207 (no locality given).
producta, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 143 (Sandwich Islands).
producta, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 671 (no locality given).
producta, Ranella 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 397 (Sandwich Islands).
producta, Realia 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 673; 1869, JC, 17:151, pl. 7, fig. 8
                       1871, PZS, p. 471 (Atropis) (Tahaa [1869];
    (Omphalotropis);
    Raiatea [1871]).
propingua, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:66 (Island of Hawaii).
propinguata, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 28 (Sandwich Islands).
prostrata, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 670 (no locality given).
protea, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].
proximus, Helicter 1862, PZS, p. 6 (Molokai).
Pterogasteron 1860, PZS, p. 35 [no type species given].
pudica, Mitra 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands) [see note, 1868, AJC,
    4:120].
pulchella, Clathurella 1860, PZS, p. 144 (Sandwich Islands).
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pulchellus, Hexabranchus 1860, PZS, p. 33 (Sandwich Islands).

pulchra, Auriculla 1871, JC, 16:346, pl. 14, fig. 6 (Hawaiian Islands).

pulchra, Doris 1861, PZS, p. 247 (no locality given).

punctata, Syphonota 1868, AJC, 4:77, pl. 9, fig. 2 (Huaheine).

punctatus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 775 (Annaa Island).

Pupoidea 1865, AJC, 1:290; 1871, PZS, p. 465 [type species, Cyclophorus ? scalariformis Pease, monotypic]. [Pupoidea was proposed as a new genus for scalariformis though described with a question under Cyclophorus. In 1871, Pease listed his genus as a synonym of Palaina Semper.]

purus, Conus 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 279; 1871, JC, 19:98 (Niihau Island

pusilla, Columbella 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 244; 1868, AJC, 4:122 (Kingsmill Islands) [is C. fusiformis Pease 1868; non pusilla Sowerby 1844].

pusilla, Cythara 1860, PZS, p. 147 (Sandwich Islands).

pusilla, Distorsio 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 397 (Sandwich Islands).

pusilla, Haminea 1860, PZS, p. 20 (Sandwich Islands).

pusilla, Triton 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 434 (Sandwich Islands).

pustulosus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 776 (Kauai Island).

putillus, Turricula 1865, PZS, p. 514; 1868, AJC, 3:214, pl. 15, fig. 24 (Central Pacific [1868]).

pyriformis, Marginella 1868, AJC, 3:280, pl. 23, fig. 21 (Paumotus).

pyriformis, Volvatella 1868, AJC, 4:73, pl. 7, fig. 5 (Huaheine).

radiata, Avicula 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 244 (Kingsmill Islands).

radiata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

radiata, Tectura 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).

recta, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 4:155, pl. 12, fig. 8 (Marquesas Islands).

reticulata, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 26 (Sandwich Islands).

reticulatus, Goniobranchus 1866, AJC, 2:205, pl. 14, fig. 1 (no locality given).

reticulatus, Pleurobranchus 1860, PZS, p. 25; 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510 (Sandwich Islands) [is violaceous Pease 1863; non reticulatus Kelaart 1859; Rang 1832].

retunsa, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 670 (no locality given).

robusta, Hydrocaena 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

robusta, Omphalotropis 1869, JC, 17:148, pl. 7, fig. 3 (Raiatea [Society Islands on original label]).

robusta, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

robustus, Stylifer 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).

robustus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 775 (Makaimo Island).

roratongensis, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:395; 1871, PZS, p. 453 (Pitys) (Roratonga Island).

rosacea, Gena 1868, AJC, 3:284, pl. 24, fig. 1 (Paumotus).

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rosacea, Odostomia 1868, AJC, 3:292, pl. 24, fig. 19 (Paumotus).
rosacea, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:65 (Oahu).
rosea, Mucronalia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).
rotella, Diadema 1868, AJC, 4:158, pl. 12, fig. 13 (Atiu).
rotellina, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:393; 1871, PZS, p. 453 (Pitys) (Aitutake
    Island).
rubella, Succinea 1871, PZS, p. 460 (Lanai).
rubicunda, Helicina maugeriae 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum];
    1868, AJC, 3:227; 1871, PZS, p. 466 (Raiatea).
rubida, Catinella 1870, JC, 18:97 (Kauai).
rubida, Dentiora 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 240 (Sandwich Islands).
rubida, Neritina 1865, PZS, p. 514; 1868, AJC, 3:285, pl. 24, fig. 5 (Ta-
    hiti).
rubra, Alcyna 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 436 (Sandwich Islands).
rubra, Odostomia 1868, AJC, 3:291, pl. 24, fig. 18 (Paumotus).
rubra, Stenodoris 1866, AJC, 2:206, pl. 14, fig. 2 (no locality given).
rubrilineata, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:12, pl. 3, fig. 2 (Tahiti).
rudis, Neritina 1868, AJC, 3:285, pl. 24, fig. 4 (Ponape).
rufescens, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].
rufescens, Pterogasteron 1871, AIC, 6:304, pl. 22, fig. 1a-c (Tahiti).
rufomaculata, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:17, pl. 8, fig. 1 (Huaheine).
rufus, Pleurobranchus 1860, PZS, p. 25 (Sandwich Islands).
rugata, Helix 1866, AJC, 2:291 (Sandwich Islands).
rugosa, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 31 (Sandwich Islands).
rugulosa, Amastra 1870, JC, 18:95 (Kauai).
rugulosa, Helicina 1868, AJC, 4:157, pl. 12, fig. 11 (Tahaa).
rugulosum, Sistrum 1868, AJC, 4:93, pl. 11, fig. 7 (Howland Island).
rustica, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC,
    2:199; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 5 (?Society Islands).
rutella, Succinea 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].
sagitta, Columbella 'Pease' Pace 1902, Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 5:132
    [nomen nudum].
saltata, Mitra 1865, PZS, p. 512 (no locality given).
sandwicensis, Daphnella 1860, PZS, p. 148 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Erato 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Marginella 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Oliva 1860, PZS, p. 145 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Patella 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 437 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Pedipes 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Tornatina 1860, PZS, p. 19 (Sandwich Islands).
sandwicensis, Turbo 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 436 (Sandwich Islands).
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sandwicensis, Vitularia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 397 (Sandwich Islands).

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sandwichensis, Columbella 1861, PZS, p. 244 (Sandwich Islands) [is C.
     turturina Lamarck 1822, Pease, 1868, AJC, 4:122].
sandwichensis, Fossar 'Pease' Nevill 1884, Hand List of Mollusca in the
     Indian Museum (Calcutta), 2:165 [nomen nudum].
scabra, Doriopsis 1871, AJC, 6:300, pl. 19, fig. 2a-c (Tahiti).
scabriuscula, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 27 (Sandwich Islands).
scalariformis, ?Cyclophorus 1865, AJC, 1:289; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 6;
     1871, PZS, p. 465 (Palaina) (Caroline Islands [1871]).
scalariformis, Realia 1865, AJC, 1:288; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 3; 1869,
     JC, 17:159 (Atiu).
Scalinella 1867, AJC, 3:225 [type species not given].
sculpta, Nucula 1860, PZS, p. 189 (Corea Sea [Korea]).
sculptilis, Coralliobia 1865, PZS, p. 513 (no locality given).
sculptilis, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 669 (Central Pacific).
sculptilis, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:64 (Oahu).
sculptum, Cerithium 1869, AIC, 5:77, pl. 8, fig. 8 (Paumotus).
scuta, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].
sectilis, Mitra 1868, AJC, 3:271 (Hawaii).
semicostata, Rissoa 1868, AJC, 3:296, pl. 24, fig. 32 (Caroline Islands).
semicostatus, Turbo 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).
semidecora, Aeolis 1860, PZS, p. 34 (Sandwich Islands).
Seminella 1868, AJC, 3:233–234 [no type species given].
semiplicata, Melampus (Tralia) 1860, PZS, p. 146 (Sandwich Islands).
semiplicata, Rissoina 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 242; 1868, AJC, 3:295, pl. 24,
    fig. 29 (Howland Island).
semiplicata, Vanikoro 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 435 (Sandwich Islands).
semistriata, Amphiperas 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 241; 1868, AJC, 4:96, pl. 11,
    fig. 16 (Ponape Island [1868]).
semistriata, Atys 1860, PZS, p. 20 (Sandwich Islands).
serrata, Lamellina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 439 (Ebon Island, Marshall
    Group).
setosa, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 26 (Sandwich Islands).
similis, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 774 (Kauai Island).
simillima, Haminea 1868, AJC, 4:72, pl. 7, fig. 3 (Tahiti).
simillima, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 699 (no locality given).
simplaria, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 461 (Marquesas Islands).
simplex, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:17, pl. 8, fig. 2 (Maiao).
simplex, Leptachatina 1869, JC, 17:170 (Hawaii Island).
simplex, Olivella (Callianax) 1868, AJC, 3:281, pl. 23, fig. 24 (Paumotus).
simplex, Tornatellina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 673 [no locality given].
simulans, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC,
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2:202; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 11 (Society Islands).

sinistralis, Partula 'Pease' Pilsbry 1900, Manual of Conchology, (2) 20:185 [ms. name of Pease in the synonymy of Partula otaheitana Bruguière]. sinistrorsa, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]. solida, Amastra 1869, JC, 17:173 (Oahu). solida, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 673 (no locality given). soliduscula, Magilus 'Pease' Sowerby 1872 [in] Reeve, Conchologia Iconica, 18, Magilus, pl. 4, species no. 12. sordida, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:14, pl. 4, fig. 2 (Tahiti). speciosa, Philinopsis 1860, PZS, p. 21 (Sandwich Islands). sphaerica, Amastra 1870, JC, 18:94 (Kauai). squamosum, Sistrum 1868, AJC, 3:277, pl. 23, fig. 14 (Kingsmill Islands). squamosus, Latirus 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 240; 1868, AJC, 3:278, pl. 23, fig. 16 (Baker Island). squamulosa, Fastigiella 1868, AJC, 3:290, pl. 24, fig. 15 (Paumotus). Stenodoris 1866, AJC, 2:205 [type species, S. rubra Pease, monotypic]. striolata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:198 (Tahitian Archipelago). straminea, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]. striata, Alcyna 1869, AJC, 5:70 (Island of Hawaii). striata, Chondrella 1871, PZS, p. 477 (Insula Roratonga). striata, Engina 1868, AJC, 3:275, pl. 23, fig. 10 (Paumotus). striata, Odostomia 1868, AJC, 3:291, pl. 24, fig. 16 (Paumotus). striatula, Rissoina 1868, AJC, 3:296, pl. 24, fig. 31 (Paumotus). striatula, Vertigo 1871, PZS, p. 461 (Hawaii Island). striatum, Sistrum 1868, AIC, 3:276, pl. 23, fig. 12 (Kingsmill Islands). striatus, Melampus (Tralia) 1861, PZS, p. 244; 1868, AJC, 4:100, pl. 12, fig. 14 (Tahiti). strigata, Cythara 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 242 (no locality given). strigata, Partula 1868, AJC, 4:155, pl. 12, fig. 7 (Marquesas Islands). strigata, Pisania 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 241; 1868, AJC, 4:93, pl. 11, fig. 6 (Ponape [1868]). striolata, Helix 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 439 (Ebon Island, Marshall Group). striolata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:197; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 4 (Tahitian Archipelago). subangulata, Alcyna 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 436 (Sandwich Islands). subangulata, Partula faba 1870, JC, 18:401; 1871, PZS, p. 458 (Tahaa). subpellucida, Eulima 1865, PZS, p. 515; 1868, AJC, 4:94 (Tahiti). subrufa, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]. subviridis, Vitrina 1868, AJC, 4:154, pl. 12, fig. 5 (Marquesas Islands). suffusa, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:65 (Oahu). sulcata, Terebra 1869, AJC, 5:67 (Oahu). sulcifera, Torinia 1869, AJC, 5:79 (Kauai). sulcosus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 774 (Kauai Island).

suturalis, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

symmetrica, Scalaria 1868, AJC, 3:290, pl. 24, fig. 14 (Tahiti).

tahitensis, Cyclostoma 1861, PZS, p. 243; 1869, JC, 17:158, pl. 7, fig. 1 (Scalinella) (Huaheine; Tahaa [1869]).

tahitensis, Dolabrifera 1861, PZS, p. 245; 1868, AJC, 4:77, pl. 8, fig. 5 (Tahiti).

tahitensis, Helicina 1871, PZS, p. 466 (Tahitian Islands) [new name for H. pisum Rousseau 1854; non Philippi 1847].

tahitensis, Tectura 1868, AJC, 4:98, pl. 11, fig. 21 (Tahiti).

tenebrosa, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:92 (Kauai).

tenuicostata, Leptachatina 1869, JC, 17:170 (Hawaii Island).

*tenuiscula, Helicina* 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:226 (Tahaa) [nomen nudum].

tenuistriata, Rissoina 1868, AJC, 3:295, pl. 24, fig. 30 (Paumotus).

tessellatus, Pleurobranchus. Described without name (1861, PZS, p. 245) and named (1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; 1868, AJC, 4:80, pl. 9, fig. 4) (Pacific Islands).

tincta, Doris 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; 1868, AJC, 4:132 [new name for D. papillosa Pease 1860; non papillosa Müller 1776].

triangulatum, Sistrum 1868, AJC, 3:278, pl. 23, fig. 15 (Hawaii).

tricarinatum, Bittium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands).

trigonalis, Pinna 1861, PZS, p. 242 (Kingsmill Islands).

*trilineata, Partula* 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:195; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Tahiti).

triplicata, Auriculella 1868, JC, 16:346 (Hawaiian Islands).

triticea, Rissoina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 438 (Sandwich Islands).

triticea, Triphoris 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 433 (Sandwich Islands).

Truella 1871, PZS, p. 459 [type species, Succinea elongata Pease, original designation].

tuberculatus, Triphoris 1870 [1871], PZS, p. 776 (Kauai Island).

tuberculiferum, Cerithium 1869, AJC, 5:76 [new name for C. adansonii Reeve 1865, Conchologia Iconica, 15, pl. 2, species no. 11 (Paumotus); non Bruguière 1792].

tuberculosa, Engina 1862 [1863], PZS, p. 243; 1867, AJC, 3:274 (Baker Island).

tumida, Clathurella 1868, AJC, 3:218, pl. 15, fig. 14 (Paumotus).

tumida, Hyalopsis 1871, AJC, 7:27, pl. 9, fig. 6 (Solomon Islands).

turbinatus, Omphalius 1869, AJC, 5:84, pl. 8, fig. 15 (La Paz, Gulf of California).

turbinella, Helicina 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

turgidula, Leptachatina 1870, JC, 18:89 (Kauai).

turgidula, Limnaea 1870, AJC, 6:5, pl. 3, fig. 3 (Oahu).

turgidus, Bulimus 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 670 (no locality given).

turricula, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1872, AJC, 7:196 ([?]New Hebrides).

turricula, Rissoina 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 438 (Sandwich Islands).

umbilicata, Cassis 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 436 (Sandwich Islands).

*umbilicata, Partula* 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:200; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 7 (Society Islands).

umbilicata, Scalaria 1869, AJC, 5:76 (Oahu).

undato-lirata, Patella 'Pease' Dall 1871, AJC, 6:279 [see notes, 1872, AJC, 7:198].

undulata, Natica 'Pease' Tryon 1886, Manual of Conchology, (1) 8:23 [nomen nudum].

unilineatum, Cerithium 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 432 (Sandwich Islands).

uniplicata, Auriculella 1868, JC, 16:344, pl. 14, figs. 7, 7a (Maui).

varia, Cythara 1860, PZS, p. 147 (Sandwich Islands).

variabilis, Carelia 1870, JC, 18:402 (Kauai).

variabilis, Collonia 1860 [?1861], PZS, p. 436 (Sandwich Islands).

variabilis, Engina 1868, AJC, 3:275, pl. 23, fig. 9 (Paumotus).

variabilis, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:203; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 12 (?Society Islands).

variabilis, Realia 1865, AJC, 1:288; 1866, AJC, 2:82, pl. 5, fig. 2; 1869, JC, 17:148 (Omphalotropis) (Atiu [1869]; Tonga Islands [1872, AJC, 7:197]).

varians, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:19, pl. 9, fig. 2 (Huaheine; Maiao).

varians, Pleurobranchus 1860, PZS, p. 25 (Sandwich Islands).

varicifera, Daphnella 1868, AJC, 3:221, pl. 15, fig. 21 (Paumotus).

variegata, Chromodoris 1871, AJC, 7:15, pl. 7, fig. 1 (Tahiti).

variegata, Dolabella 1860, PZS, p. 22 (Sandwich Islands).

variegatus, Placobranchus 1871, AJC, 6:303, pl. 21, fig. 2a, b (Huaheine). venosus, Helix 1866, AJC, 2:290, pl. 21, fig. 2 (no locality given).

venusta, Columbella 'Pease' Pace 1902, Proc. Malac. Soc. London, 5:150 [nomen nudum].

venusta, Eulima 1868, AJC, 3:294, pl. 24, fig. 24 (Tahiti).

verecunda, Pithys 1870, JC, 18:397; 1871, PZS, p. 454 (Pitys) (Marquesas Islands).

verticillata, Helix 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1868, AJC, 3:228 (Nanina) (Moorea).

vescoi, Helicina 'Dohrn' Pease 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum]. vexillum, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:198; 1867, AJC, 3:81, pl. 1, fig. 8 (Society Islands).

vibrata, Doris 1860, PZS, p. 28 (Sandwich Islands).

villosa, Doris 1871, AJC, 7:11, pl. 3, fig. 1 (Huaheine).

violacea, Clathurella 1868, AJC, 3:218, pl. 15, fig. 15 (Paumotus).

violaceus, Pleurobranchus 1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510; 1868, AJC, 4:132 [new name for P. reticulatus Pease 1860; non Kelaart 1859].

virescens, Pachypoma 1869, AJC, 5:73, pl. 8, fig. 10 (Tarawa Island).

virginea, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum].

virgulata, Partula assimilis 1870, IC, 18:401 (Roratonga).

viridans, Cyclostoma 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 676 [nomen nudum].

viridescens, Cyclostoma 1861, PZS, p. 243; 1869, JC, 17:153, pl. 7, fig. 7 (Omphalotropis) (Huaheine).

viridescens, Syphonota 1868, AJC, 4:77, pl. 10, fig. 1 (Kingsmill Islands). viridis, ?Acanthochites 1872, AIC, 7:194 (Kauai).

viridis, Carelia variabilis 1870, JC, 18:402 (east side of Kauai).

viridis, Doriopsis 1861, PZS, p. 244; 1871, AJC, 6:301, pl. 19, fig. 1a-c (Tahiti).

viridis, Lobiger. Described without species name (1861, PZS, p. 246) and named (1863 [1864], PZS, p. 510) (Pacific Islands).

viridis, Lophocercus 1861, PZS, p. 246; 1868, AJC, 4:74, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2 (Huaheine [1868]).

vitrea, Bullina 1860, PZS, p. 19 (Sandwich Islands).

Guam Island, Marianas Islands

vitrea, Tornatellides 'Pease' Dohrn 1863, Malakozoologische Blätter, 10:162 [see Manual of Conchology, (2) 23:203, 1915].

vittata, Partula 1864 [1865], PZS, p. 675 [nomen nudum]; 1866, AJC, 2:194 (Society Islands).

Volvatella 1860, PZS, p. 20; 1868, AJC, 4:73, pl. 7, fig. 4 (Sandwich Islands) [type species, V. fragilis Pease, monotypic]. zigzac, Helicina 1868, AJC, 3:229 (Oualan).

## Localities Needing Additional Data

The following list of locality names indicates those for which Pease needed additional data:

> Aitutake Island [Aitutaki, Cook Islands] Annaa Island [Anaa, Tuamotu Archipelago] Apaian Island [Abaiang Island, Gilbert Islands] Apaiang Island [Abaiang Island, Gilbert Islands] Apiana Island [Abaiang Island, Gilbert Islands] Ascension Island [old name for Ponape, Caroline Islands] Atiu Island, Cook Islands Baker Island [0°13′30″N; 176°29′30″W] Bolabola Island [Borabora, Society Islands] Ebon Island, Marshall Islands Fanning Island [3°51′25″N; 159°22′W]

Howland Island [0°49'N; 176°40'W]

Huaheine Island, Society Islands

Jarvis Island, Line Islands [0°22'33"S; 159°54'11"W]

Kauai, Hawaiian Islands

Kingsmill Islands [Kingsmill Group, Gilbert Islands]

Lanai Island, Hawaiian Islands

Maiao Island [= Tubuai Manu Island, Society Islands]

Makaimo Island [?Makemo, Tuamotu Archipelago]

Mangaia Island, Cook Islands

Mangia Island [Mangaia Island, Cook Islands]

Maui Island, Hawaiian Islands

Molokai Island, Hawaiian Islands

Niihau Island, Hawaiian Islands

Niüe Island [south of the Samoan Islands: 19°S; 170°W]

Nukahiva, Marquesas Islands

Oahu, Hawaiian Islands

Oualan [= Kusaie Island, Caroline Islands]

Paumotus [Tuamotu Islands]

Ponape Island, Caroline Islands

Raiatea Island, Society Islands

Roratonga Island [Rarotonga, Cook Islands]

Sandwich Islands [= Hawaiian Islands]

Tahaa, Society Islands

Tahiti, Society Islands

Tarawa Island, Gilbert Islands

Tutuila, Samoan Islands

Vavau Island, Tonga Islands

## A Bibliography of William Harper Pease

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- [This paper was written entirely by J. E. Gray and not Pease, as its listing would indicate. See footnote on p. 37 of the PZS, 1860, and note by Pease, PZS, 1863 (1864), p. 510.]
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- 1860d "Descriptions of Three Species of Marine Shells from the Pacific Ocean." *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 189, 190.
- 1860e [1861] "Descriptions of Seventeen New Species of Marine Shells from the Sandwich Islands, in the Collection of Hugh Cuming." *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 397–400.
- 1860f [?1861] "Descriptions of Forty-Seven New Species of Shells from the Sandwich Islands, in the Collection of Hugh Cuming." *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 431–438.
- 1860g [71861] "Descriptions of Six New Species of Land Shells from the Island of Ebon, Marshall's Group, in the Collection of H. Cuming." *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, pp. 439, 440.
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